

THE  
**Library Journal**

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**Library Economy and Bibliography**

NOVEMBER, 1914

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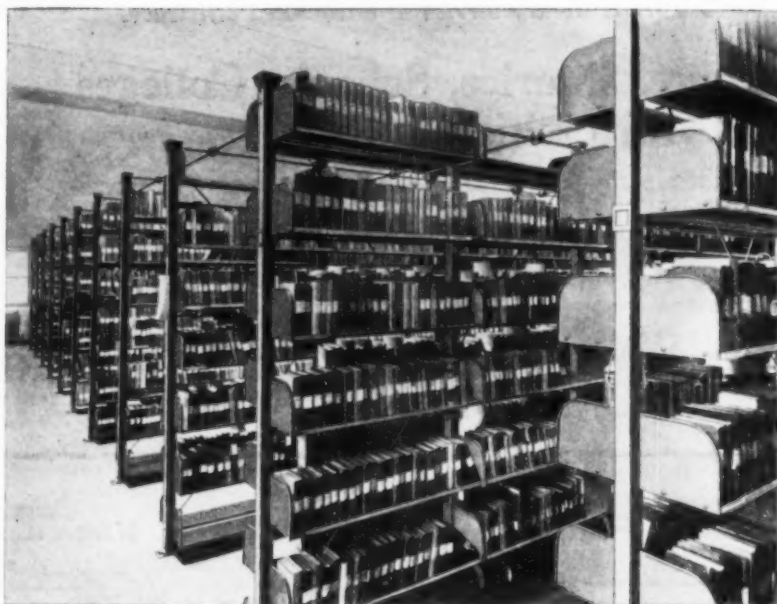
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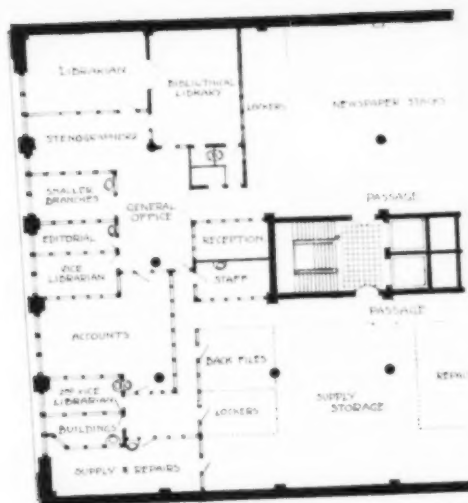
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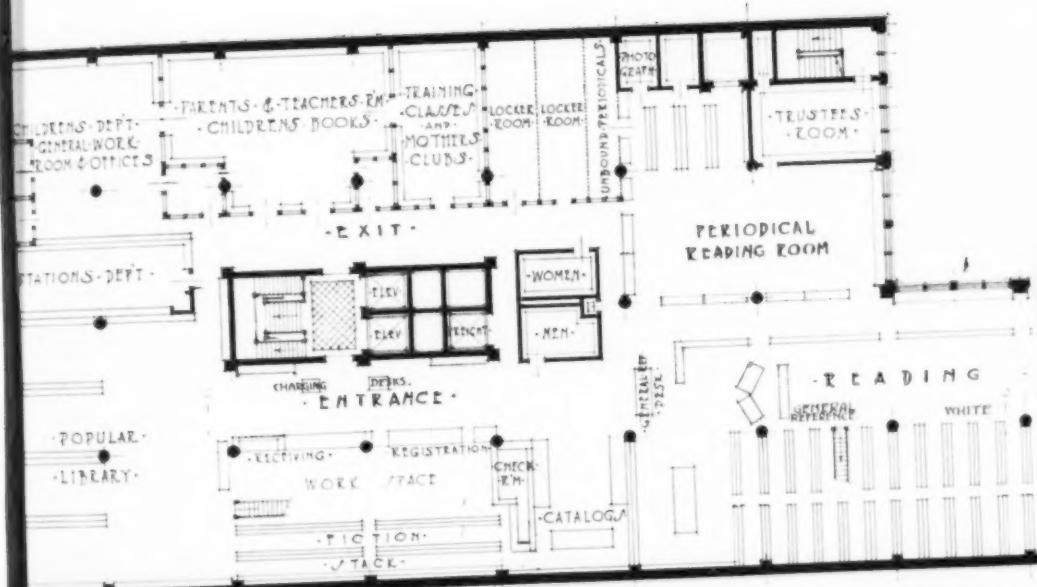
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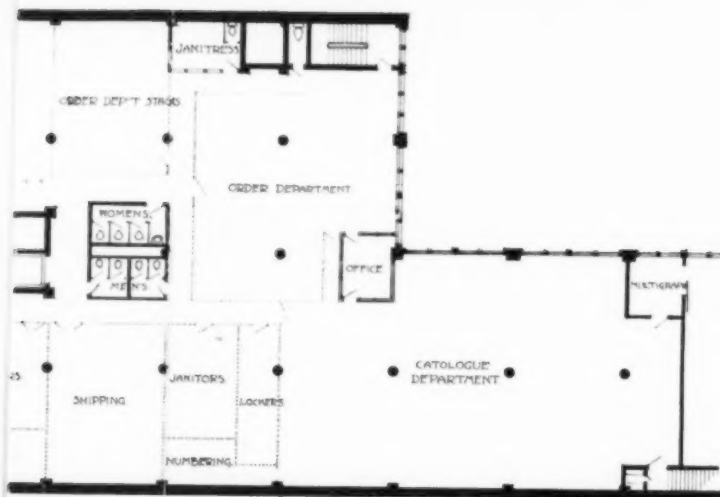




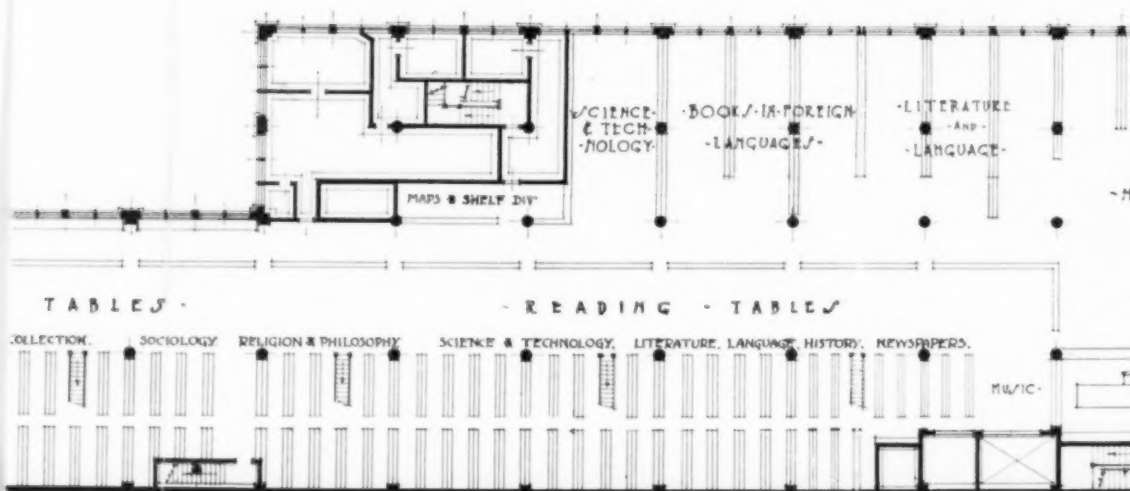
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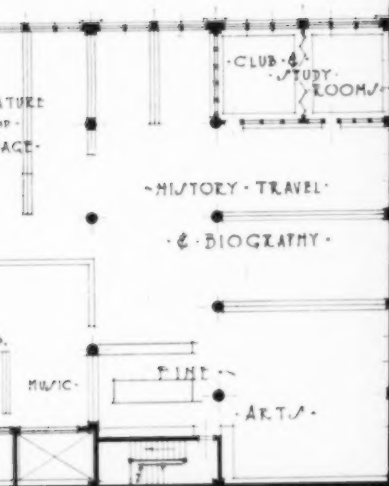
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A VIEW OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 11

THERE seems to be no corner of the earth and no province of work in which the direful war of Europe has not been felt to disadvantage. The great municipalities have cut down their budgets to the last possible penny, and that municipal library is lucky which obtains for the new year as much as in the old year, despite the allowance that should be made each year to cover normal growth. New York City has taken this course of confining library appropriations this year to last year's figures and Brooklyn must still be content without the necessary central library building, for which foundations are waiting. In fact, even before the outbreak of the war there was some tendency this year to curb library expenditure. The Providence Public Library has discontinued for lack of funds the *Bulletin* which it has published for some years past. Los Angeles has closed one of its branch libraries for like reason. Although dull times sometimes furnish more readers to libraries than the seasons when prosperous readers are too busy to read, libraries are restricted from taking advantage of this opportunity wherever additional expenditure is involved. The whole world is now so geared together that it works in unison, and pity 'tis that instead of the unison of international harmony, to which we had all looked forward, the world has to-day been thrown out of gear altogether.

THE Scotch congregation which wanted to build a new church out of the materials of the old and to worship in the old while the new should be a-building, is not without parallel in the library field. Cleveland has found a solution of its problem by taking quarters in an office building pending the erection of its new central library, and Los Angeles, which hopes some day for an adequate central building, has still to be content with its quarters in an office sky-

scraper, an improvement on its former occupancy of part of a department store. We present in this number illustrations of how these two libraries are making the best of what at best is but a makeshift and really making their habitat attractive and effective despite disadvantages. The office building is now used in our great cities for all sorts of purposes, including dental parlors, tailor shops and the like; but a library system in a city of any size is not what it should be unless and until it has a central library building which may adequately typify and centralize library work. On the other hand, such quarters are entirely suitable for branch libraries, especially those appealing to business men, in locations convenient to a daytime clientele. Such a business branch as Mr. Dana has made notable in Newark can very properly often find its best location in an office building centrally located in the business section.

WHEREVER the branch library and whatever its special function it can best be organized and served, we believe, as a part of the general library system. We cannot therefore agree with Mr. Lapp, who holds that the municipal reference library should be a separate institution from the municipal public library system. New York has done wisely in linking the Municipal Reference Library, which is housed in its enormous municipal building, with the public library system, to the general advantage of all concerned. Thus New York's Municipal Reference Library has the benefit of the experience and skill of Dr. C. C. Williamson, the practiced economist and statistician, who has been the head of the economics division since it was segregated in the new library building, and has now been transferred to the librarianship of the Municipal Reference Library as his special field. This

Municipal Reference Library has also the benefit, in advisory relations, of Miss Hasse, with her wide knowledge of public documents, and of Mr. Gamble in the engineering field, as heads of the public documents and technology divisions of the central library. This is a vital and useful association. The American Statistical Association, as another example, has definitely associated its library work with the Boston Public Library, which houses its special collection and extends it from time to time. The Reform Club of New York has its special library in economics and politics similarly deposited with the Boston Public Library, which houses its special collection and extends it from time to time. The Reform Club of New York has its special library in economics and politics similarly deposited with Columbia University Library, which is in effect a public library. There is still room for separate special collections, separately housed and managed; but in the interest of public service and public economy, probably the best results are obtained when special libraries are put at the service of a wider public through association with the public library system.

IN view of the increasingly close relations between schools and libraries, and especially the advanced position which the Commissioner of Education has taken in that respect, it is astonishing to find a book on "Better rural schools" put forth without mention of the word "book" or "library" in the table of contents, and without any indication that the writers had at all heard of the value of libraries in connection with rural education. This would be rather discouraging but for the sure fact that the book does not in this respect represent the teaching profession. Nothing is more notable in the modern history of education, especially in this country, than its use of auxiliary methods aside from direct class-room work with the text-book, and among these the school library and the use

of the public library hold first rank. The demonstrations by Mrs. Root, children's librarian of the Providence Public Library, of teaching children how to use books, made at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting at Stockbridge and elsewhere, are interesting and valuable proof of the vital relationship between the school child and the book as a tool. As Mrs. Root points out, the idea of a book as a tool has never occurred to many children and, it may be added, to some school teachers yet the book is to the person of education what the chisel and the plane are to the carpenter. Closer relations between schools and libraries, between teachers and librarians, between school children and children's librarians, as such are much to be desired and are more and more coming about.

THE larger elements in President Wilson's policy having been carried through the hard-worked Congress which adjourned last month, there should be opportunity in the next session for consideration and passage of bills concerning administrative reform which have for years been awaiting action. One of these concerns the administration of the post office, as a result of which there may be reshaping and betterment of the parcel post, and another is the Printing Bill, important because it will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government and better the utility of public documents. In this the libraries are vitally interested and we print in this issue the full text of the explanation by Mr. Carter covering the features of the bill, which was given only in part in the published A. L. A. Proceedings. Librarians should read this paper carefully and if they have any suggestions to make send them to State Librarian Godard at Hartford, Conn., who is chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents. When the bill is before Congress librarians should be ready to give their active and energetic support in pushing for its passage.

## THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD

(Concluded)

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

### COXE AS LIBRARIAN

HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE, characterized by Dean Burgon as "the large hearted librarian," was born in 1811, and while still an undergraduate of Worcester College, received an offer of a position in the manuscript department of the British Museum. Here he remained for six years, returning to Oxford in 1838 as sub-librarian at the Bodleian under Dr. Bandinel. For the first thirty years of his work there he never took the full six weeks vacation to which he was entitled. His love for the library was so strong that he was never quite happy away from it. He succeeded to the headship upon the death of Dr. Bandinel in 1860. Bandinel had carefully watched sales and studied catalogs, and had brought up the collection of printed books to a high standard. When Coxe was appointed librarian, he saw that two things were needed: first, it was necessary to make the library more accessible; secondly, to see that a careful inventory was taken, preparatory to making a general catalog of the library. His chief work was this new general catalog, made in duplicate form slips pasted into 723 folio volumes, a work which took twenty years to complete. The author entries were written in triplicate, the third copy being reserved for the subject catalog. All the printed books except those in Oriental languages were included.

"I never enter the library," he said upon one occasion, "without looking at the portrait of Bodley, and resolving to do nothing which would have offended Sir Thomas." Coxe had often watched hard-working tutors come to the Bodleian at the end of their day's lectures, to use the one or two remaining hours during which it was open for study, and he felt that there ought to be a reading room open in the evening for the use of such men; and he was the means of obtaining the Radcliffe Library for this purpose.

"Coxe was always working—over working," said Dean Farrar. "Yet he always

had a kindly temper in spite of being bored. He was in this respect the ideal of a librarian. On my going to consult him on some literary point one afternoon, he sighed and said,—'My dear Farrar,'—he always opened his vocative with 'my dear' in this way—'I am so tired. I have lost two hours this morning, through a visit of old —' [a noted archaeologist, a country clergyman, then in Oxford for his holiday, and always rather a *dilettante*]. 'He brought his wife and a friend, and asked me to show them our coins.' [The Bodleian coins are seldom seen. They live upstairs in a cupboard of the Bodleian Gallery.] When he got sight of the Roman *as*, he took it up, and fixing his bright eyes on his friend, exclaimed, 'Yes, this is a real *as*; this is an *as*.' What a pity, I thought to myself, that he could not see that there were two,—not one,—and so have had the sense to set me free without consuming my time in library hours."

A friend once brought him a small, carefully bound volume of papers by his deceased father and asked, with some show of filial piety, that it be accepted by the Bodleian. "Oh, yes," said Coxe, with moistened eyes, "You wish this little book to be cherished. I quite understand. I will see to it. Leave it to me."

"With the officials of the Bodleian, Coxe was thoroughly popular," writes Dean Burgon. "There was in him no affectation of dignity. His welcome to the janitor was as cordial as to any one. He had no suspicious ways: he assumed that all beneath him were doing what they ought to do, though he could be playfully sarcastic with them on occasion if he found any of them off their duty. He loved a *trusty* man supremely. There was in him a real power of governing and guiding a great institution; his intellectual supremacy keeping him first in all matters requiring headwork, and giving him a right to the authority conferred on him by his office. To Oxford men visiting the library he was simply delightful. In

the words of an ancient resident in Oxford, Archdeacon Palmer,—“It will not be easy to get so good a librarian as Coxe, though his successor may grow to be as good; as *lovable* a librarian it is out of the question to expect.”

“He never suffered his private work to encroach upon his official time,” says Stanley Lane-Poole, “and avoided interference in academic controversy, lest it might lead to the intrusion of party spirit into the management of the library. He showed perfect tact and consideration for his subordinates, who respected his authority the more because it was exerted without fuss or self-importance, and with a general air of camaraderie. His personal charm was due to a rare combination of playfulness, dignity, and old-fashioned courtesy; and his wit and stores of anecdote were equally remarkable. His social powers and his unaffected sweetness of character made him a welcome guest in all society.”

#### THE CATALOG

No sooner had the discussion about lending Bodleian books died down than Professor Chandler started a new tirade in a pamphlet entitled, “Some observations on the Bodleian classed catalogue,” (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1888). In 1885 he had printed a memorandum on that subject in which he contended that the classed catalog and all the work it entailed was so much labor thrown away, that no real scholar, no man who is capable of literary research, wants a classed catalog. He argued that it served no useful purpose, and was but a snare and a delusion. The sciolist alone thinks how delightful it would be to turn to any given subject and there see all that has been written on it. Most French catalogs are classed, and Professor Chandler retained a lively sense of detestation for those who were foolish enough to attempt to class the books of a large library. In answer to the question, How is a man to know what books have been printed on this or that subject, Professor Chandler would answer that every man fit to be admitted to a great library knows many ways of acquiring this information.

On another occasion Professor Chandler handled the subject-entries of the Bodleian

catalog without gloves. The arrangement of the titles of the books under classes and sub-classes is easy in some cases, difficult in others, while simply impossible in many. Some go quietly enough under one class, some under two or three heads, some under many, while some utterly defy all attempts at classification. Our pamphleteer puts the following into the mouth of the man whose ideas of books are hazy: “My dear Sir, you are really very obtuse, you make difficulties where none exist; the thing is exceedingly simple. Put all your theological books together, put all your law books together, and so on; range all the histories of England, all the histories of France, side by side; proceed on the same principle with the whole of your books, and your classed catalogue will be made: it may take a slight amount of trouble, yet anybody with an ounce of brains and a little good-will can and must succeed; real difficulty there is none.” Chandler said that it was impossible to suppress a smile when one thought how many men there were in Oxford to whom this sad nonsense appeared to be perfectly sane and rational. And if his hazy friend should reply that what he “so dogmatically calls nonsense is advocated by a large number, perhaps by a majority of librarians; they must know all about books; it is their profession.” No, rejoined our philosopher, he did not forget the librarians, to whom and the subject of their profession and qualifications, he hoped some day to return. So far as I know he never gave the world of librarians the full benefit of his opinion of them.

Under what head, asked Professor Chandler, ought “balloon” to come? Those who dream of traveling in the air will be disposed to think that this should stand somewhere near traveling on land and traveling on water, while those who look on the balloon as a toy will be inclined to look under sports, pastimes, and amusements; those who regard them as bags full of gas lighter than air may look under physics. *Quot homines tot sententiae*, and, wonderful to relate, everybody is right. A balloon may very correctly be looked at in an indefinite number of ways and the classification will vary accordingly. A large number of books, perhaps thirty or forty



per cent, would be found obstinate when one tried to classify them, and the *opera omnia* of a polygraphic writer like Aristotile or Leibnitz would prove a veritable crux. Moreover, since all classification is arbitrary, what suits one reader will not suit another. "If any two persons would spend an hour in assigning to their respective classes a hundred books taken at random, they would discover that the arrangement which one considers to be natural and proper, is to the other in the highest degree unnatural and improper. A man may discover more than this; he may find, and certainly will find, not only that he differs widely from other people, but, what is more confounding still, that he differs from himself. The classification which seemed natural enough a month ago looks very different to-day. And the classed catalogue of a library is largely, if not wholly, the vagary of the librarian; even if it is fashioned on results arrived at in a congress of librarians, it by no means follows that any but the authors of the scheme can find their way about in it, nor can they always do so. Each system of classification—and there are many such—is a maze in which all but those in the secret are lost. But even were such a catalogue possible, no one man could compile it; for to class all the books in a library as large as the Bodleian, is to class works which cover, or nearly cover, the *omne scibile*; and unless a man knows every branch, nay, every twig and bud of human knowledge, he will never be able to assign to each book its proper place, even if the book has only one proper place; still less successful must he be, if, as is usually the case, a book has two, three, or more places. . . . Some books are definitely this or that, and nothing else; but large numbers are as vague and indefinite as the transition tints in a rainbow, or as those excruciating notes somewhere between C and C sharp which may be heard on a summer's night in a conversazione of excited cats. The man with no ear for music has no difficulty in classing the ambiguous note; the man insensible to color boldly classes the equivocal tint; and some charming book that laughs at classification, a perfectly sane and delightful volume like the 'Essays

of Elia,' or Fuller's 'Holy and profane state,' will be seized by the stolid slave of a system and thrust like a lunatic into the straight-waistcoat of a class where its best friends will never more be able to find it."

"A protest by Bodley's librarian" was set up in type in November, 1888, but Mr. Nicholson kept back the printing in the hope that Professor Chandler's pamphlet against which he was protesting would fail in its object, and, happily, it did so fail. In May, 1890, Mr. Nicholson had struck off a small number of copies of this protest for private distribution and for preservation in a few libraries. Mr. Nicholson said that there was no one in Oxford whose sincerity and unselfishness he honored more heartily, no one in Oxford with whom he had had so many long, pleasant talks, no one in Oxford whom he believed to be more kindly disposed to him or more ready to defend him against ungenerous and unjust criticism than was Professor Chandler. To Professor Chandler's statement that "the unfortunate officials are harassed with reports which cost an infinity of trouble to compose," Mr. Nicholson replied that among the reports required from him had been some relating to the subject-catalog, and the preparation of those particular reports had caused him weeks of overworry and bad sleep. The curators considered them necessary for their information, and the curators alone could be judges of that necessity, but Mr. Nicholson thought that Professor Chandler was ultimately responsible for any trouble which the preparation of the reports on the subject-catalog caused him. For the future, said Mr. Nicholson, any librarian of the Bodleian must understand that, if the reports which he presents to the curators tend to lead them not to take the views of a particular curator, he may be further harassed by having to occupy his scanty and fagged leisure in public controversies with that curator, unless he prefers to risk what he believes to be the vital interests of the library. It is idle to say "Why not leave other curators to defend them?" Many curators have probably as little time for pamphlet writing as has the librarian, nor is it possible for those not in library work to speak from the special standpoint of a

librarian's professional experience. Moreover, no librarian of Bodley whose heart is in the right place could stand by and leave others to defend the library from such criticisms as those of Professor Chandler. Mr. Nicholson considered it perfectly proper for Professor Chandler to address to the University printed appeals to decide for his particular views on the lending-question, but he considered the subject-catalog a matter of internal administration of the library within the province of the curators and of no other body. Mr. Nicholson asked whether it was a right thing to do to try to upset the direction of the Bodleian in the way Professor Chandler was trying to upset it, and consequently whether it was a prudent thing to do in the interests of the library. "There are no doubt many persons in the University not curators of the Bodleian who would be highly qualified to act as curators," said Mr. Nicholson, "but until they are curators they cannot possibly have the same opportunities as the curators for acquainting themselves with the merits of questions of internal administration. And of course this is equally true of the entire body of members—even resident members—of Convocation. To appeal then to them against the curators is to appeal from an (*ad hoc*) necessarily more instructed body to an (*ad hoc*) necessarily less instructed body. Is that a prudent thing to do in the interest of the Bodleian? And what does any sensible man, who will think of the matter for half a minute, think of the proposal to direct the internal administration of any library—let alone the Bodleian—by a committee of about 400 residents and 5400 non-residents? That is the proposal that Professor Chandler's appeal to Convocation amounts to—for be it remembered that if such an appeal can be made once it can be made an infinite number of times, whenever a particular curator cannot get his own way, or for that matter even when the curators are unanimous. Suppose that on October 25 a majority of the curators including Professor Chandler had resolved to discontinue the subject-catalog. Suppose that a member of the minority had published an appeal to Convocation and had succeeded in forcing the curators to continue the catalog against their will. What

then would Professor Chandler have said about the prudence of such an appeal in the interests of library-administration? And yet such an appeal would have been laudable in comparison with Professor Chandler's. For in 1879, some time after the subject-catalog was begun, the curators went to Convocation for a two years' grant of £270 a year 'for the purpose of a classified catalog of the library.' A discussion and a division took place on the merits of the question, previously to which Professor Chandler might most properly have addressed to Convocation whatever appeal he chose. Convocation declared by 50 to 16 for the subject-catalog, and it is a perfectly arguable position to take up that if the curators had decided on October 25 to abandon that catalog it would have been right for one of a dissenting minority to appeal to the University to force them to resume it. Professor Chandler has no such justification. I fancy, however, that I hear Professor Chandler say 'What have you to do with protesting? It is for the curators, if for anyone, to protest.' But even a Bodley's librarian has his statutory rights, and one of those rights is that he is subject to the direction of a stated committee only—and that when he has been engaged for over six years in continuing a work which was approved by his predecessor, approved by his curators, assisted by Convocation, amply reconsidered and reapproved by his curators, and when that work has been brought into a state in which it is already of high practical usefulness to readers who may avail themselves of it, his curators shall not be coerced or worried into ordering him to abandon it. That is my protest. If I were to enter into the details of Professor Chandler's attack on the subject-catalog, I trust that I should be able to absolutely demolish them to the satisfaction of most members of this University, no less than to the satisfaction of most librarians—if indeed any librarian of practical experience in the matter requires such a demolition. And if the need ever arises, and I am still Librarian, I pledge myself to do all that in me lies to save the library from the immense and almost irreparable disaster threatening it. No one, however, but a librarian knows what labor of expla-



nation, argument, and collection of opinions—not given forty or fifty years ago—such an effort might involve, and no one knows so well as myself how much (I do not mean of money, though I should not spare that) such an effort might cost me. And for the reasons I have given above I protest against being compelled to make it.”

Inasmuch as the memorial address on Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian from 1882 to 1912, has already been summarized in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, November, 1913, p. 616-617, and again more briefly, in the number for September, 1914, p. 722, it will not be necessary to give here any details of his career. The address in question called forth considerable discussion not only on the occasion of its delivery at the Bournemouth meeting of the English Library Association, but also since then in English library periodicals. Mr. Falconer Madan said that, as Mr. Nicholson's successor and having served under him for thirty years, he might almost be expected to say one or two words in appreciation of the address. He called especial attention to his immense capacity for taking pains. This was amply illustrated by the "Staff calendar," which in Nicholson's day was a most remarkable volume filled with detailed instructions about everything, from the sweeping of the back stairs and "the H," the cleaning of the chimney and the flues of the Camera, to the winding of the clocks, the look-out for student bonfires and the keeping of an extra pair of dry shoes and socks at the library! But the personality of the librarian to whose care was due this unique annual showed out from between the lines and in the last one edited by Mr. Nicholson there is a pathetic appeal for indulgence and co-operation from members of the staff in case he should wish them to take from him an increased amount of work which he had been hitherto accustomed to do himself. He said that his desire was not to do less than his own proper share of work, but to be able to find more time for such parts of that work as could not be deputed to others and so avoid as far as possible a continuance of the overpressure which had for years so affected his sleep as to lead to several breakdowns, the last of which "was so long and

distressful that a recurrence might compel him to apply in February, 1912, (when he will have held his office 30 years), to retire under § 3.2 of the Bodleian statute. Now the Bodleian income is not enough to meet the ordinary annual expenses of the library—what would be the result of loading it in addition with a pension of £500 a year for perhaps a quarter of a century to come! And he feels that his natural health and strength ought to make such a retirement—at an age 20 years below that at which Oxford professors often perform their duties—quite needless. Nor, in the interests of that extensive scheme of development and improvement of which the last few years have seen only a first instalment, does he think it would be otherwise advantageous to the library. And if, as he cannot doubt, the curators of the library and the trustees of the Oxford University Endowment Fund kindly continue to minimize as far as in them lies the pressure and anxiety which are not altogether to be eliminated from a period of varied and strenuous progress, he feels that with the willing co-operation of the staff he can give the Bodleian much further work before (if at all) the need comes to make himself its unwelcome pensioner.”

Those who had known the remarkably sympathetic nature of Dr. Coxé naturally contrasted Dr. Nicholson with him. There was a charm of character about the earlier librarian which his successor did not have. Added to Mr. Nicholson's aloofness were the difficulties arising from poor eyesight. Mr. T. W. Lyster, of the National Library of Ireland, felt that though his knowledge of Mr. Nicholson was slight, it gave him much stimulus. He felt that Mr. Nicholson's excessive partiality for detail almost approached the limits of mania, and Mr. Lyster supposed that in his later years the universe and the Bodleian were too much for Nicholson, just as the universe and its problems were toward the end too much for Tolstoi. Mr. Nicholson impressed him as being a nervous man, with a not unkindly gruffness of manner, a man who was always in haste, whose health was not good, but who always meant well. He thought that Mr. Nicholson was a very great librarian. Oxford could hardly have under-

stood him, and certainly his gruffness of manner could not have been helpful to such an understanding, but still he did great things at Oxford, and to a very great extent revived a mighty, noble, and ancient institution, whose size and requirements of scholarship and management might well daunt any man, for in the Bodleian many things were attempted by one brain which in the British Museum were allotted to several.

#### THE READING ROOMS

In 1860 the Radcliffe trustees offered the use of the building under their control as a supplementary reading room for the Bodleian. This offer was accepted as a most welcome relief from the congestion which was evident everywhere in the Bodleian. The building is a handsome rotunda, embellished with columns and surmounted by a dome resting on an octagonal base. It dates from 1737-39 and Freeman called it "the grandest of all English-Italian designs." It was originally the home of the Radcliffe library of medicine and natural history, founded by Dr. John Radcliffe, court physician to William III and Mary II. The main floor was remodelled into a reading-room, open from ten in the morning till ten at night. The ground floor was also utilized for the storage of books from the overflowing Bodleian; the stone floor was covered with wood, windows were placed in the hitherto open arches and bookcases built inside, giving a total book capacity for the whole building of about 130,000 volumes. In 1909, when a new heating plant was installed, it was found that a beam ran into the flue and the authorities congratulated themselves that the building had not burned to the ground long before. Some years previous certain openings in the dome had been covered with wire netting so as to keep out the birds whose noise disturbed the readers. When the dome was examined to find out whether it had not been damaged by the defective flue, there was discovered a large accumulation of twigs and other rubbish carried there by the birds before the netting was put up. The surprising amount of 226 bushels of rubbish was cleared away.

There are two sets of the manuscript catalog bound up in folio volumes,—one set

kept in the old reading room and the other in the Radcliffe Camera. Several years ago Lord Hythe gave £3,000 towards the expense of the catalog revision, which it is expected will defray the cost up to the early part of 1916, when it is believed that the catalog will be ready for any scheme of printing which may be adopted. In this revision one of the chief difficulties is found in the large groups of anonymous works, formerly found under such headings as "Novels," "Journals," "Poesis," "Plays" and the like. In one year (1909) one assistant ascertained the authorship of 1058 works previously entered as anonymous.

A reader having selected his seat, enters its number and the number of the book on his call-slip. The book is brought as soon as possible to the reader's desk and is left there, even if the reader is absent for the time being, except that manuscripts and especially valuable books are in such cases reserved at the counter until the reader applies for them. Books can be left at the reader's desk with a protective slip of paper bearing his name and the date, and they will remain undisturbed for three days, after which time, if the reader does not return and alter the date, the books will be moved to an adjacent place of reserve, where they will be kept for seven days more. At the Selden end books with protective slips are left at the reader's desk for ten days. Manuscripts and valuable printed books are never to be left at a seat but must be given up at the counter where they are reserved for the reader's use, provided each volume has a slip bearing the name and date. In the Camera reading room, all ordinary books which the reader desires to reserve must be given up with a protective slip to the superintendent, who will reserve them for seven days. If a reader is likely to be absent for more than ten, or in the Camera more than seven days, and wishes to use the same books on his return, his best course is to keep a list of the shelf marks of the books and then let them go back to the shelves, unless special permission is granted to have the books retained. Ordinary books when done with may either be left at the reader's desk or given up at the counter on leaving. In both parts of the library are found suggestion



THE QUADRANGLE—BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD



WHERE THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY HAS OVERFLOWED INTO THE ART GALLERY



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books in which readers may enter the title of any works of permanent value which they need and which cannot be found in the general catalog. Such suggestions are welcomed, especially if adequate details are supplied, with an estimate of the value of the book. They are considered by the librarian every Wednesday and often lead to the filling up of gaps in the collection.

The quicker delivery of books to readers is occupying the attention of a committee of curators. It is admitted that there is a considerable interval of time between the order for a book and the receipt of it, but the problem is considered as well nigh insoluble in a large old library, shelved and housed as is the Bodleian. The reader naturally desires a book the moment he has handed in a call-slip for it; on the other hand, the volume may be in a distant room, or even building, and it would require a much larger staff to enable a messenger to attend to each individual call as soon as it is handed in. There are about 380 of these each working day. The necessary processes of registering a book have to be gone through, while the complications of the old collections and the new classification by subject are considerable, and the state of the finances do not permit at present of any enlargement of the staff. The subway, opened April 13, 1914, will of course materially aid in saving time but, as the librarian says, it cannot be expected to work wonders. If call-slips properly filled out are sent to the library by mail the books may be obtained in advance and reserved for the readers.

#### RECENT HISTORY

If both size and importance are taken into consideration, the Bodleian may be considered the most important university library in the world, and the greatest library not directly aided by the state. It contains about 2,750,000 printed literary pieces bound in about 860,000 volumes. There are in addition some 40,000 manuscripts exclusive of 18,500 separate charters and deeds. The incunabula number about 5,600, as contrasted with 11,500 in the British Museum, 2,800 in Cambridge University Library and 2,400 in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

The manuscripts of five colleges are de-

posited in the Bodleian—University, Jesus, Hertford, Brasenose and Lincoln. The last two deposited their manuscripts on the understanding that they should be kept separate and called by the name of the college; that the loan should be revocable by the college at any time, but that nothing should be recalled except by authority of a college meeting signified in writing to the librarian or curator of the Bodleian; that the manuscripts should be treated with the same care and on exactly the same footing as Bodleian manuscripts, except that they should not be sent over to the Radcliffe and that all applications to borrow them should be referred to the college for decision; that the Bodleian should not be responsible for loss or damage when reasonable care had been exercised; any binding or repairs necessary at the time of the transfer were to be done at the expense of the college, but all subsequent repairs at the expense of the Bodleian, and that the college should have reasonable power of inspecting the collection.

In Bodley's time there was no copyright act, but the Founder was farsighted enough to secure from the Stationers' Company an agreement whereby copies of new books were to be sent to the library as issued. In 1623 or 1624 the Company sent the sheets of the recently issued first folio edition of Shakespeare's collected works. The sheets were sent to the binder and on its return the book was chained to the shelves and it appears duly entered in the supplementary catalog of 1635 but not in the catalog of 1674. It is supposed that it was disposed of as superfluous in 1664 when the second issue of the Third Folio was received. It was probably among a lot of "superfluous library books sold by order of the curators" for which the library received £24 from Richard Davis, an Oxford bookseller.\* Nothing is known of its subsequent history until 1759 when it was acquired by Mr. Richard Turbutt of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, from whose possession it eventually descended to that of his great-grandson, Mr. W. G. Turbutt. On Jan. 23, 1905, Mr. G. M. R. Turbutt, the son

\*"It is the only one which can be regarded as a standard exemplar," says Mr. Madan. "It was the copy selected by the publisher for permanent preservation."



of the owner, brought the book to Mr. Madan to ask for advice as to having the binding repaired. Mr. Madan showed it to Mr. Strickland Gibson, who had made a study of Oxford bindings and he soon found proofs of its being the old Bodleian copy. It was proposed that the book be valued and purchased for the Bodleian by subscription. An American collector offered \$15,000 for it and the owner gave the Bodleian the refusal of it at that price, allowing a period of five months for raising the money. There were 823 subscribers and chief among those who helped to bring the matter to a successful issue was Sir William Osler, of whom grateful mention is made.

On October 8 and 9, 1902, the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Bodleian was fittingly celebrated by the University. About one hundred and fifty delegates came from various universities, libraries, academies and learned bodies of Europe and America, and there were in addition sixty specially invited guests. The public orator, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Merry, delivered a Latin address in which he dwelt on the nothingness of 300 years and took his audience back to the time of Nineveh, ancient Egypt and Imperial Rome, lamenting the wanton ruin and waste of the barbarian invasions and glorying in the scholarship of the renaissance. In this retrospective manner he brought out the humanistic interests of Oxford, to the furtherance of which the Bodleian has been chiefly devoted. As a memorial of the centenary, there was issued a beautiful quarto volume of 50 pages, "*Pietas Oxoniensis*," containing a life of Bodley, an account of the University Library before his time, the foundation of the new "public" library of the University, the chief gifts to the library after Bodley's death, the main transfers and deposits, a list of librarians and sub-librarians, with a bibliographical list of printed Bodleian library catalogs.

In 1900 the curators approved a scheme of extension of the storage space by providing a large underground two-story stack between the Bodleian and the Radcliffe Camera. Authorities on underground construction gave assurance of the security of such a chamber against damp. The trustees of the Oxford University Endowment

Fund offered to place at the disposal of the University such a sum as might be required to defray the cost of construction. By the end of 1910 the underground stack room begun in August, 1909, was practically completed so far as construction, heating, ventilation and structural iron-work were concerned, but money was lacking for the rolling bookcases. In 1912 two hundred of these, made by Lucy & Co., Oxford, were put in place and by pressing some temporary wooden shelving into service, it was possible to deposit about 120,000 volumes in this underground room before the end of the year. It is expected that £500 a year will have to be spent on new stacks for the next twenty-five years in order to keep pace with the accessions. A subway connecting the Bodleian quadrangle with the Radcliffe Camera was constructed in 1913 and so facilitated the staff passing from one part of the library to another. This together with a new book-lift has aided very materially in the prompt delivery of books to readers. The yearly accessions for 1913 were 97,795, of which 571 were manuscripts. The income for that year was £11,700 and the expenditures £12,000. "The financial position causes anxiety," says the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* in its first number. "A joint committee of council and curators have been unable to recommend a reduction of expenditure, if the efficiency of the library is to be maintained, and an appeal for funds will shortly be issued."

In closing we cannot do better than quote the lines which Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, wrote when he visited the library:

Most noble Bodley! we are bound to thee  
For no small part of our eternity.  
Thy treasure was not spent on horse and  
hound,  
Nor that new mode, which doth old States  
confound.  
Thy legacies another way did go:  
Nor were they left to those would spend  
them so.  
This is thy monument! here thou shalt  
stand  
Till the times fail in their last grain of sand.  
And wheresoe'er thy silent reliques keep,  
This tomb will never let thine honor sleep,  
Still we shall think upon thee; all our  
fame  
Meets here to speak one letter of thy name:  
Thou canst not die! Here thou art more  
than safe  
Where every book is thy large epitaph.



## THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES\*

BY AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Librarian, Oberlin College*

IN discussing the future development of college and university libraries it is necessary for us in the first place to establish a "base line" from which we can measure the possibilities of the future. Such a "base line" can only be obtained by a rapid review of the achievements of the past.

In 1875 the U. S. Bureau of Education made the first careful and exact collection of statistics on the libraries of the United States. This material was published in the special report on public libraries issued by that bureau in 1876. At various intervals since, the Bureau of Education has gathered similar statistics, the last in 1908, published in Bulletin Number 5 of the year 1909. Between the first and the last of these reports there intervenes a period of 33 years, or exactly that period which we allot to one human generation. A comparison of these statistics, therefore, will show what one generation has been able to accomplish in this part of the library field and in the light of that development we may venture to predict the future development of the college and university libraries of America.

When we come to compare these statistics we are at once impressed with the fact that in 1875 there were few large libraries among the colleges and universities. Only 18 libraries in the United States had more than 50,000 volumes and of these 18 only two, Harvard and Yale, were libraries of educational institutions. In 1908, on the other hand, there were 54 college and university libraries which exceeded the 50,000 volume limit and if to these we add the libraries of theological, medical, and legal schools, and of historical societies, all of which are libraries intended to advance work of the scholarly type, the total aggregates 84. There were in all 210 libraries in the United States having more than 50,000 volumes, so that the libraries of the scholarly type were 40 per cent. of the total. To these, how-

ever, should be added such libraries as the Newberry and the John Crerar of Chicago; so that it is probably not at all unreasonable to say that in 1908 at least 50 per cent. of the libraries exceeding 50,000 volumes were devoted chiefly to the interests of scholarly study. This remarkable development makes it evident that in the future this type of library is to be the representative large library.

Assuming then that the future development of large libraries in this country is to be along lines of college and university research, our next question is as to the probable rapidity of the growth of individual libraries. Can any general rule of growth be established by a study of the past? If we take a concrete instance, for example Harvard (as being the largest of our university libraries), we find the facts to be these: In 1875 Harvard College Library proper (distinguishing the collections in Gore Hall from the other more or less loosely attached collections in Cambridge), numbered 154,000 volumes, the average annual additions were 7,000 volumes, and the yearly expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding were \$9,158. In 1908 the total number of volumes was 496,256, the volumes added 18,716, the amount spent for books, periodicals and binding \$28,051. These numbers are approximately three times the corresponding numbers for 1875. Comparison of several other institutions leads me to think that this per cent. is perhaps too low, the development of the central library of Harvard having possibly been held in check by its inadequate central building, and by the rapid development of its outside libraries. A four-fold increase would seem to be on the whole a truer general average.

With this rule of development established we may now venture to look forward to the future. With resources approximately four-fold those of 35 years ago, with additions also approximately increased four-

\*An address given before the New York Library Association at Ithaca, Sept. 10, 1914.

fold, and with a public interest constantly enlarging, it seems to me we have every reason to expect that in the next human generation we may see a four-fold growth. That is to say in 1941 the majority of our larger educational institutions are likely to have a library four times as large as the existing collection. Harvard in that case will have in its central building not less than two million volumes. It will be spending more than \$150,000 yearly for the purchase of books and its staff will have to be large enough to handle not less than 80,000 volumes of new accessions yearly.

Comparison of the accounts of a number of university and college libraries leads also to the determination of another rule, namely: that the amount spent for books, periodicals and binding, multiplied by four will give the approximate expense of the library. While this rule will not apply in every particular case it does seem to hold true when applied to a number of libraries. If this be true, then in the case we have selected for our comparison, the annual expense in 1941 will be \$600,000 or more. This is more than half the amount now spent annually by Harvard in the maintenance of its art department.

Such figures, it seems to me, give us occasion to stop and to consider the possibility and the necessity of every sort of co-operation among the libraries of this type by means of which cost of maintenance can be reduced. We have no certainty that the present era of large gifts to colleges and universities will continue. Indeed, there are some reasons for suspecting that it has already reached its height. But even if we could expect the continuance of such generous gifts the obligation would still be upon us to endeavor in every possible way to reduce the fixed charges which year by year prevent any attempt at new lines of work. All of us who have to do with libraries of considerable size are convinced, I am sure, that we fall far short of the service we ought to be rendering; that our library assistants are too busy in preparing the books for use to be of much direct service in promoting the greater use of books. Our efforts ought therefore to be directed toward the study of the reduction of the

cost of preparing the book for use, thus making available money for increasing the efficient use of the book. The larger our universities become, the more specialized our teachers become. One man, in economics for example, devotes himself to the problems of production, another to the methods of distribution, etc. The longer this tendency continues the more difficult it is going to become for the average instructor to really use the library. While thoroughly understanding the books in his particular field of work, he will increasingly need help in other fields and sometimes in the general field of which his subject is a part. It is the realization of this fact which has prompted in recent years some of the efforts to furnish more intelligent assistance, as for example the efforts of Mr. Johnston at Columbia, to provide bibliographers for departments, and that of Harvard to establish departmental curators for the library. It seems to me that more and more libraries will be compelled to furnish this intelligent assistance, and unless we can reduce our costs at some other point, we shall be under the necessity of an even more than four-fold increase for the current expenses of the library. I ask you therefore to consider with me a few possibilities which may in the future help reduction of the current annual expenses of our libraries.

The ideal which should prevail, it seems to me, is the idea of co-operation. Our libraries are now too individualistic. Each is interested only in meeting its own problems. There is comparatively little of actual co-operation. It is true that, thanks to the farsighted planning of our national librarian, the Library of Congress has made a great advance in real co-operation, by making available for us its printed cards. I have been surprised, however, to find how many larger libraries were not availing themselves of this co-operation, either because their methods varied slightly, or for reasons of supposed economy, or for other reasons. Many of us have found the efficiency of our cataloging departments enormously increased by the use of the Library of Congress cards. In my own library I know not how I could have met our greatly increased growth, without this aid. But

after we have obtained all the Library of Congress cards that we can buy, there still remain in our annual accessions a very large number of books which each one of us must catalog. To a slight degree the Library of Congress has undertaken to meet this need by printing cards for books which are not in its library, but the total aggregate for the year of such cards, if I am correctly informed, is only about 1600. Unless this part of the service of the Library of Congress can be greatly accelerated, we must devise some other method of co-operation.

Now of the books which we catalog, each in his own library, I presume it is safe to say that the greater part are to be found among others of the 210 libraries having more than 50,000 volumes. The fundamental principle of co-operation in cataloging ought to be that good, scholarly work done in any one of the 210 libraries should be available for each of the remaining 209. How can this be brought about so far as cataloging is concerned?

Those of us who attended the A. L. A. Conference in Washington last May were, I am sure, exceedingly interested in the exhibit of labor saving devices held in connection with this conference. Among the appliances thus exhibited I found a mechanical duplicator run by electric motor, self-inking, self-feeding, and with a stencil which, after use, could be cleaned and filed and was then available for subsequent use. Let us suppose each one of the 210 libraries was equipped with one of these machines, especially adapted for the production of library cards. The procedure in each library would then be something like the following: Having determined, by application at the Library of Congress for cards, that no printed cards were available for the book, and by that very inquiry having indicated its readiness to make for the use of other libraries the card for that book, a slip would be prepared by the cataloging department showing exactly the form of the "unit" card for the book. This slip would be in all respects like the Library of Congress cards, including list of subject headings to be used. The slip when revised would be turned over to the typist who would prepare the stencil on a special type-

writer equipped either with letters like print, or of "elite" size. It would then go to the duplicator who would manufacture enough cards for the need of the library for its accession catalog, shelf catalog, official catalog, and public catalog. The stencil would then be removed, cleaned, placed in an envelope, and filed under its numerical number, similar to that of the Library of Congress, and would await calls for cards. A card sent to the Library of Congress could be filed in their search catalog and would enable the assistant in the Card Section to see at once that cards were available for that book and, if there is authority of law to warrant it, to forward the slip direct to the supplying library. This library would run off the number of cards asked for and mail direct to the applying library. In this way, if the 210 libraries would co-operate, there would be before the end of the first year a very large number of cards available for the other libraries and the problem of handling that older material which is continually coming to our libraries would be greatly simplified.

The work of the cataloger would be vastly changed by such a plan. Instead of the mechanical reproduction of the cards which now constitutes so large a part of her work, her task would be simply to prepare the main card and to select the proper subject headings. Thanks to the Library of Congress list of subject headings (with perhaps more frequent bulletins giving subject headings approved), it ought to be possible to work out essential uniformity among libraries. Were the cataloger freed from the labor of mechanical reproduction it seems to me it would also be possible for her to specialize. Our libraries could take a certain field, as, for example, European history, and have one or more catalogers whose business it should be not only to prepare the copy for the new books in this subject, to be familiar with the literature of the field and with the books on the shelves, but also to serve as reference assistants whenever problems relating to that class of books arose, and so to tie together the reference work and cataloging work far more efficiently than at present is the case. Eventually such assistants would probably be selected from among the students in a

particular subject and after a year's preparation in general library methods each would become a member of the staff for work in the subject in which she had already specialized. An incidental advantage that would also come from such a plan would be the gradual building up at the Library of Congress of a great central catalog by means of which obscure and out of the way books could be located when needed.

Now whether the above is a mere dream or whether it is a practicable idea I must leave to you to judge. It seems to me to be a possible plan which, no doubt, will require much further study and working out of details, but which would be destined to lead us out from the mechanical lines into which we have now fallen into a larger liberty and a greater service. It would give us a staff far more efficient than at present for assisting the user of books and probably a catalog superior to that we are likely to make by present methods.

Another field wherein co-operation will affect the future is in the field of reference work. Every day in our reference departments we are preparing for people lists of books, finding material upon all sorts of out of the way and unusual subjects, or working out some perplexing problem as to authorship. As to a certain extent the same queries are liable to arise in other libraries, this work is being done over and over again, except in the rare cases where it is put in print and made available for others. To give a concrete instance of what I mean: There is in volume one of the Bulletin of the Cornell University Library a list of the series known as Anti-Slavery Tracts, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. Since most of these were published anonymously, the list gives on the knowledge and authority of Mr. Samuel May, an early Anti-Slavery leader, the authorship of each pamphlet. Now Cornell University might have obtained this information from Mr. May and used it only for its own catalog. Each library subsequently endeavoring to understand this puzzling series would have been compelled to obtain the same information at much expense of time by correspondence. The fact, however, that this list was put in print and through the distribution of the bulletin

made available has, as I can testify from repeated consultation, been of the greatest use to other American libraries. Are not similar instances occurring all the time and could not a great deal of help be given both to the catalog and reference departments through the circulation of such information by the simple means of duplicating the information and sending it around. These items filed in a vertical file under subject would in a little while prove of the greatest service in other libraries. The cost of duplicating with the modern duplicating machines is but little, and the cost of postage quite worth while in view of the resulting benefit to other libraries. Such circulation of reference material, if generally adopted, in time ought to greatly simplify the labors of our reference departments and give us more time for the solution of bibliographical problems and for the preparation of special catalogs. We should be doing a far wider work in each library, and at the same time be getting the results of work in all the other 209 libraries.

There is another way in which I hope there will be more extensive co-operation than at present: Each one of us is constantly receiving among other gifts many books, pamphlets, and magazines which are duplicates. The constant problem is what to do with them. Methods heretofore employed have seemed to involve the expenditure of more time and money than seemed worth while. On the other hand, each one of us has and is constantly acquiring incomplete files of reports of commercial, philanthropic, religious and other societies. Every now and then some second-hand dealer comes along and offers a mere fraction of the real money value of our duplicates and we accept it because it seems less bother than to try and exchange them. Other libraries from these very dealer's lists are buying, at prices five to ten times higher than the dealer pays, these very books. In the future we shall take a larger view point than the mere financial interest of our own library and see that a piece for piece exchange of such duplicates will in the long run be the most advantageous policy for all our libraries. Simple author title-a-line entry lists duplicated and sent out freely are certain to carry much of this material where it is



wanted and in the long run to bring us back an equivalent. During the last year I have been sending out on the first of each month to about 70 libraries a list averaging each about 150 titles. Of the first list which I sent out more than 120 titles were called for. If among the 210 large libraries of the country such a friendly co-operation in exchange of duplicates could be established, would not our efficiency be greatly increased and the service which we can render to the world be broadened?

I am sorry that time fails me to emphasize other aspects of co-operation which would affect the future of college and university libraries. I wish to close, however, with one other word related to my topic.

When we see what the larger and greater libraries of the future are to be, we are sure to ask ourselves: "Where are the men who will manage these libraries?" They must be men of broad vision, men of executive capacity, men of fertility and ingenuity, able to do much with little, themselves scholars in some limited field, and with the sense of scholarly needs in other fields. Such men, if they are to be found at all, must be found among the university and college graduates of America. Is there not the imperative duty laid upon us to seek out such men and to point out to them the opportunity and obligation of this service and thus by every means in our power to provide the men whose service shall enrich the learning of the future?

Such then, within the limits of the time allotted me, are some of the suggestions which I can bring you as to the future of our common work. In friendly co-operation with one another, with a larger viewpoint than that of our own little library and its own little interests, let us so work together that the future of the college and university libraries of America may be ail and even more than we have dared to dream.

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

#### PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE NEW FEDERAL PRINTING BILL\*

ON behalf of the Joint Committee on Printing, I am pleased to express its thanks for this opportunity to explain to your round table the purpose and scope of the printing bill now pending before Congress. The *purpose*, briefly stated, is economy and efficiency, two essentials now sadly lacking in the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications. In *scope*, the bill is intended to cover the entire printing activities of the government, and to assemble in one harmonious act the multitudinous printing provisions now scattered along through a century of congressional legislation. I take it, however, that your interest in the bill is chiefly from a librarian's point of view, and shall endeavor to keep that fact in mind as I present the provisions that seem to be of special importance to the libraries of the country.

First, permit me to state, the bill is the result of almost ten years' investigation and study of the printing problems of the government. The extravagances and wastes in the public printing and binding had become so enormous that Congress, in 1905, created a Printing Investigation Commission with authority to inquire into the subject and report such remedial legislation as seemed proper. That commission caused the adoption of a number of urgent reforms in the public printing and binding, largely as a result of which the annual expenditures for the Government Printing Office decreased almost a million dollars in five years from the time the commission started to put the public printing on a sensible business basis. The commission then concluded its work with the preparation of the printing bill, which was first submitted to Congress in 1911 by Senator Smoot, who was the chairman of the commission. It was my privilege to be its secretary then.

When the Printing Commission went out of existence, the Joint Committee on Printing assumed a sort of guardianship over the printing bill, and, as clerk of that committee, I have become somewhat familiar with its trials and tribulations in the effort to

\*Paper read at the documents round table during the A. L. A. conference in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1914.



have Congress enact the measure into law. The bill, in substantially its present form, was passed by the Senate in the 62d Congress (April 9, 1912) and was favorably reported to the House, but the crowded condition of the House calendar prevented any further action in that Congress.

The Printing Committees of the Senate and the House, working together through the Joint Committee on Printing, have perfected the bill in numerous details during the present session of Congress, and have favorably reported it to their respective Houses. Senator Fletcher, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, reported the bill to that body on April 22, 1914, and the same day, Representative Barnhart, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, submitted the bill to the House of Representatives. The two bills, S. 5340 and H.R. 15902, are identical in text, as are the two reports thereon, Senate No. 438 and House No. 564.

Up to date the two bills are resting quietly on the calendars of their respective Houses. The committee has good reason to believe, however, that the bill will be enacted into law in some form before the 63d Congress passes into history. Once free of the legislative jam, it is believed that the economies proposed in the bill, amounting to \$860,000 annually, will so appeal to members as to insure its passage through both Houses. The situation is not discouraging in view of the fact that it required three years to get the printing act of 1895 through Congress.

In brief, the printing bill covers five general subjects, which may be grouped as follows:

1. The Joint Committee on Printing and its supervision over the public printing and binding and distribution of government publications.
2. The Government Printing Office, its officers and employees, and their duties.
3. Printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress.
4. Distribution of government publications to libraries, and other functions of the superintendent of documents.
5. Printing and binding for the various departments and provisions relating to their publications.

#### THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

As it comes first in the bill, I shall begin with a discussion of the provisions relating to the Joint Committee on Printing. The bill provides, as does the present law, that the Joint Committee shall consist of three senators and three representatives. This makes the committee a statutory body and not a legislative committee created by the rules of either House. Its functions are entirely administrative, dealing largely with the purchase of paper and other material for the Government Printing Office. The committee is also vested with supervision over such publications as the *Congressional Record*, the *Congressional Directory*, memorial volumes, and the publications of the Patent Office. It has the additional power, under the present law, to "adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding." This broad authority really makes the Joint Committee a board of directors for the Government Printing Office. It will thus be seen that the committee is strictly a *business* organization.

There is only one other committee of Congress that has been assigned ministerial duties by law. I refer to the Joint Committee for the Library (of Congress), which exercises general supervision over the expenditures of the library as well as its relations with Congress, and, oddly enough, also has charge of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden. Thus, the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Library, and the Botanic Garden occupy similar positions in the organization of the government so far as their peculiar relations to Congress are concerned.

The Joint Committee on Printing was created by Congress in 1846 to supervise the printing for the two houses which was then done by private contractors. From time to time, Congress has added to the duties of the committee; and the pending bill proposes to complete its supervision over the public printing and binding by filling in the minor gaps, so as to make definite, beyond all question, the control by Congress, through the Joint Committee, over the Government Printing Office, which necessarily must be immediately responsive to

the requirements of the legislative branch of the government.

Section 2, paragraph 1, of the bill, provides that the Joint Committee, in addition to its present power "to remedy any neglect or delay in the public printing and binding," shall also have similar authority in regard to the distribution of government publications. This section confers on the committee the additional power to remedy the "duplication or waste" in the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications. Every person conversant with public documents must know that there is an unnecessary and an increasing duplication in many of them with a consequent great waste in printing. For example, the Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, are all issuing publications relating to health topics, sanitation, and certain diseases. The Bureau of Education and the Department of Agriculture are both dabbling in the field of school gardening. The Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, in the same department, are overlapping in their publications. There is little or no effort for collaboration in the preparation of government publications upon subjects that may come under the scope of two or more branches of the service. The Joint Committee has a broad and busy field before it, if Congress gives it authority to remedy duplications and wastes in the printing and distribution of public documents.

The bill also confers on the Joint Committee authority to make investigations at any time into all matters pertaining to the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications and to report thereon to Congress from time to time. This makes the committee a continuous investigating body, which appears to be necessary to curb the constant tendency toward printing extravagances. There have been a score of investigations into the public printing, each of which has been followed by a period of economy for a few years and then a recurrence of the old extravagances and wastes. It is hoped by having the Joint Committee constantly on the watch in the future, that the

proposed reforms and economies can be made effective and permanent.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Sections 4 to 44 relate particularly to the purchase of paper, machinery, materials, and supplies for the Government Printing Office, its organization, principal officers and employes, and various duties of the public printer. I take it that these sections are not of special interest to you at this time and shall, therefore, pass over them with brief mention of one item, that of paper. The Government Printing Office uses about 30,000,000 pounds of paper a year for printing and binding purposes. This immense quantity of paper, costing approximately \$1,250,000 annually, is all purchased under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing. The committee fixes the standards, directs the procuring of proposals, receives and opens the bids, awards the contracts, and then acts as a court of last resort in hearing appeals from contractors whose paper may have been rejected by the public printer for not conforming to the government standard. Most of these duties relating to paper purchases date back to the printing act of July 27, 1866. The Joint Committee on Printing was practically the pioneer in adopting definite standards for material purchased by the government. Its standards are now being adopted by users of paper throughout the country and are not excelled by any other government in the world.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

The method by which either House of Congress orders its documents printed is prescribed in section 44. It follows the general line of present procedure with certain restrictions that are intended to check the so-called "unanimous consent" printing by which a member may, on his own motion, have almost anything he fancies printed as a congressional document, unless some other member happens to object. In the last two years, one member of Congress has caused an expenditure of fully \$70,000 for printing ordered by the courtesy of "unanimous consent." There have been other similar instances. The committee believes that the printing of congressional documents should be properly and carefully considered

and it proposes that practically all matter submitted for printing as a document shall first be reported upon by the Printing Committee of the respective House before it becomes embalmed with printer's ink at the expense of the public.

Provision is made in section 44, paragraph 1, that the "usual number" of a congressional document for distribution purposes shall include the principal officers of Congress and the departments, the Senate and House document rooms, the depository libraries and the Washington newspaper correspondents. The "usual number" at present is approximately 1,345 copies, varying with the number of depository libraries. The "usual number" under the proposed bill will be about 1,800 copies, varying with the number of libraries and newspaper correspondents to be supplied. An order to print a congressional document carries with it simply the "usual number" of copies unless an extra number of copies are authorized by the resolution, in which event the copies so provided for are printed in addition to the regular number. This insures a definite distribution for every publication printed as a congressional document.

The bill continues the four series of congressional publications, namely, Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House Documents, and House Reports. It proposes an important change, however, in regard to the printing of departmental publications as numbered documents of Congress. Under the present law, every document and report, departmental or otherwise, ordered printed by Congress is included in its numbered series, with the exception that copies of annual and serial publications originating in a department are not included in the numbered congressional sets distributed to depository libraries, but are designated by title the same as the departmental edition. This has resulted in much useless and costly duplication and endless confusion in the cataloging of public documents for library purposes, as you undoubtedly know. The bill proposes the following remedy:

*"Provided, That no publication authorized by law or issued by any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government shall be printed as a numbered document or report of Con-*

*gress, but shall be designated by its original title if reprinted by order of either House, except that reports required by law or resolution to be submitted to Congress, or either House thereof, and printed shall be designated for all purposes as numbered documents thereof and shall be bound the same as other congressional documents, and all reprints of congressional publications shall bear the original title and number thereof."*

The purpose of this provision is to include in the congressional numbered series all those publications that are printed primarily for the use and the information of the Congress and to confine to departmental editions those publications that are not required to be submitted to the Congress. It also insures one edition or title to a government publication by providing that all reprints, whether by the Congress or the departments, shall bear the original title or number. Such publications as the Geological Survey's monographs, bulletins, water supply and professional papers, the bulletins of bureaus of ethnology and fisheries, and those of the Hygienic Laboratory and the Yellow Fever Institute, will not be continued in the congressional numbered series under the new act. The annual reports of the departments and those required by law to be submitted to Congress and printed, will, however, be issued only as congressional numbered documents, as they are considered of prime importance for legislative purposes.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND BULLETIN

Committee hearings and publications are to have a regular distribution, including depository libraries, if section 50 of the bill is enacted into law. The committee recognizes that hearings are coming to occupy a more and more important part in the proceedings of Congress; in fact, substantially all important legislation is now based upon such hearings, and it has been decided that they ought to be insured proper publicity and preservation by regular distribution to the libraries of the country. Provision is made that the hearings and publications of each committee or commission shall be numbered consecutively throughout a Congress. All except "confidential" hearings, of which there probably will be few in the future, are included in the distribution.

A bulletin of committee hearings is provided for in paragraph 3 of section 50. This bulletin is to be issued daily during the sessions of Congress and prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee, which also has charge of its distribution. In addition to a schedule of committee hearings, the bulletin is to contain such other announcements relating to Congress, its committees and commissions, as the Joint Committee may deem appropriate to publish. Strong arguments have been made for the publication of such a bulletin. It fits in with the growing movement for greater publicity of the doings of the committees of Congress, the registration of lobbyists, and the public distribution of the printed hearings.

#### JOURNALS OF CONGRESS

Under the present law, the superintendent of documents may designate three libraries in each state and territory as special depositories of the *Journals* of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These *Journals* contain simply the parliamentary proceedings of each House, and are believed to be of little or no value in the average library. The committee decided to restrict their distribution to each state and territorial library on application. An inquiry developed the fact that 11 of the libraries receiving the *Journals* did not desire them, while 33 others were not sufficiently interested to reply. There are now 141 libraries on the *Journal* list.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Sections 57 to 68, inclusive, relate especially to the superintendent of documents as the sales agent for government publications and the distributor of documents for the departments and the Congress and to newspaper correspondents and depository libraries. The office of the superintendent of documents is increasing in importance and, if the pending bill becomes a law, it will soon correspond in rank to that of the public printer. The committee has proposed in the bill that hereafter the superintendent of documents shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, thus giving opportunity always to secure the best fitted man in the country for the place,

whether he happens to be in or out of the government service.

Congress in 1912 placed the distribution of all departmental publications in the hands of the superintendent of documents. This centralized distribution was first proposed by the Printing Committee when it submitted the printing act of 1895 by which the office of the superintendent of documents was created. The provision is included in the pending bill with a slight modification permitting the departments to supply certain individual requests that may be received subsequent to the regular mailing list distribution.

The superintendent of documents is made the sole sales agent for all government publications, except certain charts, maps, navigation publications, and patent specifications. The sale of government publications is rapidly increasing and the day is approaching when practically every departmental publication will be placed on a sales basis. The bill opens the way by providing that any department may permanently discontinue the free distribution of any of its publications, which shall thereafter be sold by the superintendent of documents. The Department of Commerce already is placing many of its publications on a sales basis and has met with general approval of the plan. In the interest of education and publicity regarding governmental affairs, it seems desirable that the free distribution of publications by Congress should continue for a time, but the proposed valuation plan for congressional distribution is a marked step toward the ultimate sale of all government publications. Placing public documents on a sales basis, undoubtedly will increase the importance and the value of their library distribution.

#### DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Depository libraries are designated under section 64 of the bill. They include the libraries of each executive department, the United States Military and Naval Academies, each state and territory, the District of Columbia, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Pan American Union, each land-grant college (67 in number), the office of the superintendent of documents, the Historical Library and Museum of Alaska, the Ameri-



can Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. (designated in 1814 as the first depository of public documents), and one library in each congressional district and territory and two at large for each state. This makes a total possible designation of 663 libraries, of which only 474 have been named to date.

It will be noticed that the bill takes the future designation of libraries, other than those specifically named in the act, from senators and members and lodges this privilege with the superintendent of documents. Members of Congress have had the right to designate libraries as depositories of government publications ever since 1858. That privilege was greatly curtailed, however, by the sundry civil appropriation act of June 23, 1913, making all existing designations permanent. It is believed that the permanency of designation and the making of future selections by the superintendent of documents will remove the depository libraries entirely from the field of partisan politics and insure their becoming, what was originally intended, fixed places where the people may have free access to any of the publications of their government. The proposition to make the library designations permanent was originally submitted to Congress in the printing bill, but its earlier enactment was due to a desire to protect the existing depositories in the rearrangement of congressional districts occasioned by the new apportionment.

#### SELECTION PLAN

Perhaps the next most important provision as regards the depository libraries is that which permits them to select in advance the publications that the superintendent of documents shall send to them. The selection plan is contained in paragraph 2 of section 64. The committee hopes that it will put an end to the enormous waste of documents that the depository libraries are either unwilling or unable to place on their shelves. During the last 20 years more than 14,000,000 government publications have been distributed to the depository libraries throughout the country. In the same period, fully 2,000,000, or an average of 100,000 a year, of these publications have been returned to the superintendent of documents by the depository libraries. That the

libraries should thus reject 15 per cent of the publications sent to them by the government, clearly indicates the necessity for the proposed change in the method of library distribution.

A recent inquiry shows that 276 depository libraries are ready to adopt the selection plan, while 198 desire to continue receiving all the publications of the government. The superintendent of documents has taken steps already toward putting the plan into operation.

The selection plan, as proposed in the bill, provides that if any designated depository desires to receive a copy of every government publication available for library distribution, it shall be supplied therewith, if, in the opinion of the superintendent of documents, it is prepared to make all such documents accessible to the public. It is expected that, under this provision, the superintendent of documents will see to it that the future distribution to libraries is made in accordance with their capacity to handle the publications of the government.

Practically every publication issued by the government is made available for depository library distribution by section 65, which includes those not bearing a congressional number, the numbered documents and reports having been provided for in section 46, paragraph 6. In fact, about the only publications that will not be available for depository distribution are the bills and *Journals of Congress*, reports and digests of the United States courts, and patent specifications and drawings. The bill also provides, in section 69, that a copy of the daily *Congressional Record* shall be sent to each depository library, as well as a set of the bound *Records*.

The superintendent of documents is authorized by section 64, paragraph 4, to supply duplicate copies to any depository library whose government publications have been destroyed by fire or other unavoidable cause. He is also authorized to distribute surplus documents to such other libraries as are suitable custodians of government publications for free public use. A somewhat similar provision is contained in the present law which provides that the so-called "remainder libraries" shall be named by members of Congress.



The binding of congressional documents and reports for the depository libraries is under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, as at present. You may remember that the committee adopted the present buckram binding in 1908 after an extended conference with prominent librarians and members of this association. There is some suggestion of doing away with the special depository binding, except for the smaller documents and reports, and of distributing the depository copies in the same binding as the extra copies printed for the use of Congress. I understand that the superintendent of documents has adopted the original binding for all annual and serial publications of the departments that are now sent to the depository libraries. The pending bill provides that the binding of all publications for library as well as congressional distribution shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee, which would be pleased to hear your views on the original-binding idea. Such a plan should result in the delivery of bound documents to the libraries at the same time as the original distribution is made. It would be a great economy to the government and might result in less confusion to librarians and the reading public by providing only one form of binding and back title for any given publication.

#### DUPLICATION IN DISTRIBUTION

Section 66 of the bill is intended to prevent unnecessary duplication in the distribution of government publications to libraries. The Printing Commission investigated the departmental mailing lists a few years ago and found 2166 duplications of depository libraries on the various lists. The Department of Agriculture alone, by striking 184 depository libraries from its mailing lists, saved more than 220,000 copies of various publications in one year. It is recognized that some of the larger libraries have need for duplicate copies of certain publications, and provision is made for that emergency in section 66, but the request for such a duplicate must originate with the library itself. The departments are required to revise their mailing lists every three months and strike off the names of all depository libraries, except such as specifically request duplicate copies of a publica-

tion. With the prompt dispatch of depository copies in the original binding, it is not thought that the libraries will have the same need to request duplicate copies of the departments that they have had in the past.

#### PATENT PUBLICATIONS

By including a provision from the printing bill in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, Congress abolished the so-called "library edition" of patent specifications and drawings. This edition consisted of three volumes, each larger than a Webster's dictionary, which were sent monthly to every state and territorial capitol and the clerk of each United States district court. The edition cost \$65,000 a year, and a careful inquiry developed the fact that the volumes were of practically no service to anyone. There is a demand, however, for patent specifications and drawings in some of the larger manufacturing cities, and to meet this situation, the printing bill proposes that the commissioner of patents may furnish one public library in each state with a complete set of patent specifications and drawings for free public inspection, at the nominal price of \$50 per annum. It costs the government, on an average, \$435 a year to print a set of patent specifications and drawings. They make 10 or 11 volumes a month and will cost between \$200 and \$300 for the necessary binding, which must be done by the library itself. The commissioner of patents recently submitted an amendment to remove the limitation of one library per state, arguing that, in such states as New York and Pennsylvania, at least two cities ought to be permitted to have a set of patent specifications for public library use. It is quite likely the bill will be amended so as to extend the privilege to not to exceed three libraries in a state.

The bill also proposes to abolish the *Patent Gazette* libraries, but this publication will be available for the regular depository libraries. Under the present law, each senator and member is entitled to designate eight libraries to receive the weekly *Patent Office Gazette*. The Printing Commission investigated this distribution in 1910 and found that out of 3,201 libraries then receiving the *Gazette*, 925 stated they had no

use for it, and 702 others did not take enough interest in the publication to reply to the commission's inquiry. Consequently 1,627 libraries were stricken from the *Gazette* mailing list on the recommendation of the commission. Recently, the superintendent of documents reported that there were only 1,619 libraries on the *Gazette* list out of a possible designation of 4,264, clearly indicating the small interest in this publication. It is believed that the distribution to depository libraries will fill every need.

#### GEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The bill likewise proposes to abolish the special depositories for geological publications. Under the present law each senator and member is entitled to designate four public libraries in his state to receive the monographs, bulletins, and reports of the Geological Survey. The Printing Commission investigated these libraries in 1910. It found that out of 1,008 designated libraries, 158 had no use for the geological publications, 145 others expressed a desire to make selection of such geological publications as they wanted, while 189 others failed to make any response. The superintendent of documents reported recently that he had only 716 libraries on his geological depository list out of a possible designation of 2,132. It seems apparent that the distribution of the geological publications to the regular depositories will be sufficient.

#### LAW LIBRARIES

The distribution of the United States Revised Statutes and Supplements, the Statutes-at-Large, and the Session Laws of Congress will be made by the superintendent of documents. The present law provides that the secretary of state and the secretary of the interior shall make certain distribution of the Revised Statutes and Supplements and that the secretary of state shall make the general distribution of the Statutes-at-Large and the Session Laws, while copies of the same for state supreme court libraries shall be distributed by the Department of Justice—a rather perplexing procedure.

The bill adds state supreme court libraries to the distribution of the Revised Statutes and Supplements. It also provides that copies of the Statutes-at-Large and

Session Laws shall be sent to the library of "the court of last resort of each state." The present law makes this distribution to the "state supreme court libraries," but as there has been confusion in some states as to which library is intended by the term "state supreme court," the Committee decided to use the designation "court of last resort of each state," which can leave no doubt as to the library intended as a depository of the federal statutes.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INDEX

Undoubtedly you will be pleased to learn that the committee has adopted the suggestion of the American Library Association that a table of contents be provided for the daily *Congressional Record*. This is provided for in section 69, which relates to the publication of the *Record*. The committee in its report on the bill quotes at length the resolution adopted by the official council of your association on January 2, 1914, urging the insertion of a table of contents in the daily *Record*. Perhaps the problem of its preparation will be less difficult if the committee is successful in its proposition to restrict the *Record* to substantially a verbatim report of the proceedings of Congress and the elimination of all extraneous matter. It is believed that the *Record* can be reduced at least one-fifth of its present size, if properly confined to the actual proceedings of Congress and not made the dumping ground for everything that someone happens to want to get into print at government expense for one reason or another, chiefly because the franking privilege accompanies such publication.

#### CONGRESSIONAL VALUATION PLAN

In conclusion, I want to call your attention to the proposed valuation plan for the distribution of government publications by senators and members. It is the most radical change in regard to the distribution of public documents included in the bill. As you undoubtedly know, documents now printed for distribution by members of Congress are allotted to them in quotas, each member of the House receiving the same number of a given document as every other member, and each senator the same number as every other senator. For ex-

ample, under the present law, 1,000 copies of the annual report of a department are printed for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 copies for the use of the House. This makes the quota for each senator 10 copies and for each representative, 4 copies. Similar division is made of every document printed for distribution by Congress, regardless of the varying interests of members in such publications. For instance, a member from North Dakota receives as many documents relating to the production of cotton as a member from Georgia, and a member from Georgia gets as many wheat publications as a North Dakota member. A senator from Idaho receives as many documents relating to navigation as a senator from a sea-coast state, and, on the other hand, a senator from Florida has as many publications about the irrigation of arid lands, as a senator from Arizona. Such a ridiculous system has resulted in the enormous accumulation, from time to time, of documents that have remained undistributed in the folding rooms of Congress until they have become obsolete and utterly worthless except as waste paper. In 1910, the House folding room became so congested with such documents that it had to get rid of more than 1,000,000 to find room for the incoming current publications. The Senate has just disposed of nearly 900,000 obsolete and useless documents that its members failed to distribute. The committee has figured that this waste of public documents is costing the government fully \$125,000 a year. The estimate does not include the thousands of useless documents that senators and members send out to their constituents simply because they have nothing else to distribute and which, undoubtedly, are promptly consigned to waste-baskets and stoves in as many thousands of homes throughout the land.

To check this vast waste, the committee has worked out a plan of allotting public documents to senators and members on a valuation basis. The committee ascertained that the average reprint value of documents allotted to senators in the last nine years was approximately \$2,200 per annum, and to members, \$1,800 per annum. It is proposed to place a similar amount to the credit of each senator and member with the

superintendent of documents annually. The bill provides that these credits shall be available only for the purpose of obtaining government publications for free public distribution and they shall be charged to each member at a uniform price based on the reprint cost. The document credits cannot be converted into cash, neither are they transferable from one member to another, and the unused balance at the end of a year lapses to the government.

Certain stock publications for valuation distribution are specified in the bill. Other publications can be made available for such distribution only by concurrent resolution of Congress, except that a member may obtain not to exceed two copies of any document the superintendent may have on hand and have the same charged to his valuation account. The *Congressional Record* is not included in the valuation distribution, each member being accorded the same quota of that publication as at present.

The entire valuation distribution is placed under the supervision of the superintendent of documents, who is authorized to reprint government publications in such editions as may be required for that purpose, but the right to reprint is restricted to two years, so as to impel distribution before the publications become obsolete. Many prominent publishers have approved the plan as a business-like arrangement. It gives the member an opportunity to supply his constituents with such publications as are of special interest to them and this alone ought to be of immense benefit to the government in distributing the information it has acquired, at great cost, among the very people it most desires to reach. The plan is rapidly growing in popularity among members of Congress and the committee has every reason to believe that it can be put into successful operation.

GEORGE H. CARTER,

*Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.*

#### THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

IF a modern public library should play a large, vital and intimate part in the workaday life of the people, few if any library buildings give this idea such complete expression as does Los Angeles in the new, rented quarters which it has occupied since

June 1. Some of the problems of fitting into rented space a library which circulates 1,600,000 volumes a year, in a way to give the sort of service which the public likes, may be of interest, especially in the light of a three months' trial. The present lease is for seven years, with a three year renewal privilege. The rental is \$22,000 a year for 50,000 square feet. This provides shelving for 50,000 more books, and table space for 300 more readers than in the quarters formerly occupied.

The building, whose upper three floors are used by the library, is a new office (or loft) building. "Fifth and Broadway" is in the very heart of the rental and office section, and by the consensus of opinion is the busiest and most centrally located corner in the city. Without climbing any steps, readers can walk from the sidewalk to the express elevators, and out of them to the receiving desk, thence to the open shelves, have their books charged, and return to the sidewalk in the space of two or three minutes, and as an ordinary procedure. This time-saving service is something which the public appreciates very highly, and suggests a feature which deserves to be carried out in more of the permanent library buildings, whose architects are inclined to put entrance steps, stairways, corridors and formality in the way of the patrons. Another feature (unsuccessfully attempted, so far, on account of high rentals) offers a suggestion for permanent buildings, namely the encouraging of certain organizations to secure space on adjoining floors of the building.

The time may come when large public libraries will not only have their busiest departments on the street level and near the entrance, and have quick access to upper floors by elevator, but will contain offices and work rooms, and union lecture halls, for the use of scientific and literary associations, advertising clubs, teachers' clubs, and the like, at nominal rentals. These may have been operating libraries or research bureaus that could be managed by the public library with greater results and less expense to both parties.

Reference to the plans of the eighth and ninth floors shows the solution of the two main problems of arrangement, namely, the

provision for open access to books, and the relative location and partial combining of reference and circulating features. One of the great faults of the former quarters was the distance between the main card catalog and book stacks, and the reference room. The most zealous scholar, as well as the impatient school girl, was discouraged from the reference use of books by being largely limited to the collection in the reference room itself. The building up and emphasizing of a working collection of books in the reference room itself had the inevitable result of barring from circulation hundreds of titles which were not reference in character, but only one copy of which could be afforded.

In the same way, the periodical department was distant from both circulation and reference departments. The reference use of books and magazines together, so highly desirable and necessary, was only possible at much inconvenience, especially in the fields of art, applied science and sociology. So irksome was this previous lack of connection between the two features of the work, that in the present plans it has been remedied to a large degree.

The limited amount of space on single floors in the new quarters, made necessary a separation of adult books. The juvenile books, and the newspapers and reading-room copies of popular magazines were placed on the seventh floor, together with the offices, staff rooms and work departments. This left all of the circulating and reference books for adult readers to be divided between the eighth and ninth floors. The theory in this planning was that for the best and fullest results to readers the basis of division should be the most convenient use of the books, rather than the distinction between reference and circulating books and magazines; that it is immaterial whether books are studied or read in the library building or at home; that it is important that the reader secure all the literature on his subject, in whatever form the literature may be, without loss of energy or time.

The size and shape of the available space allowed the carrying out of the plan with some subjects, though not all. Accordingly the literature on several broad





THE CIRCULATION DESK, LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE OPEN SHELF LIBRARY, LOS ANGELES



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subjects was placed on the ninth floor. The circulating and reference collections and the bound and unbound magazines on pure and applied science are combined in the newly created industrial department. The material on art and music is in the same way collected in the new art department. The former document department has been enlarged by adding to it all the literature in the "300's", and is now called the sociology department. There is no barrier between it and the industrial department, to which it stands next and is closely related. Inquirers for literature on mining and agriculture, for instance, can receive the benefit of all the books and magazines in the industrial department, and at the same point will be handed the bulletins and reports which the sociology department may have. A space in the sociology department has been set aside for the literature and readers on education. As an adjunct to the art department there is a sound-proof room, for the use of a piano. The same room is also available, at certain hours, as a study club room for the group study of the books from any part of the library.

In the new quarters of the Los Angeles Public Library all the books which the average reader wishes to see, are on open shelves. The document collection and the magazine portion of the reference collection are alone shut off from the public, and this only by gates, which may be passed by anyone who has need for visiting the shelves.

The reference use of books and the placing of books on open shelves having been provided for, the next problem was to devise a plan whereby patrons in the circulation department could have any specified books brought to them, or such definite directions given that they could find any book. It is well known that only a small portion of readers, left to themselves, can find their own books, even when provided with book numbers from the catalog. The plan decided upon was as follows: An "information desk" distinguished by signs, stands prominently in the very center of the open space (shown in the illustration of the circulation department). Readers naturally go directly to this desk in need of help. The card catalog is behind the in-

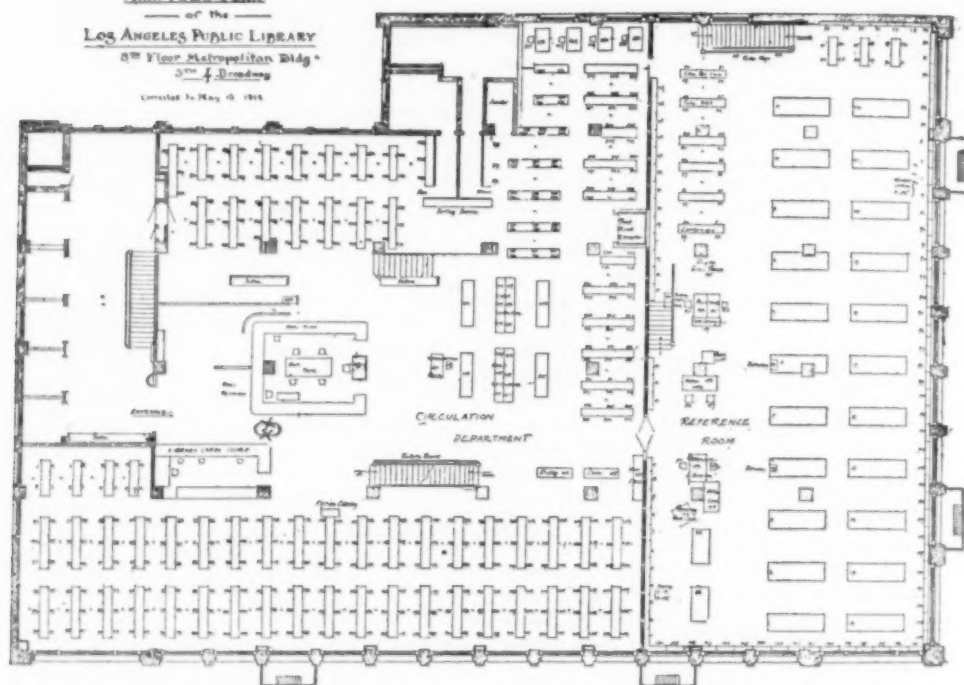
formation desk, and in many cases the information assistant helps readers find book numbers. Three assistants are scheduled "in the stacks," making their headquarters at three seats, which are at the outer edge of the open space. One of the seats is shown near the card catalog, in the view of the department. The sign on the column above the seat reads "Ask here for assistance." When no one is scheduled for this work, the sign is reversed, and then reads "Ask at the information desk for help in finding books." One of the three seats is near the fiction stacks, the second is near the works of literature, the third (shown in the illustration) is near the travel, history and biography. The three assistants go to the shelves, find books, or find and suggest substitutes, and devote their time to seeing that readers are satisfied. The system of having pages bring books by call slips has never been used in Los Angeles. Trained assistants have always brought books, and talked directly with the borrowers, answering questions and making suggestions about books. The plan, although more expensive, is much more satisfactory to the public, and has a decided tendency to get better books read.

As a further aid in directing readers, each section of book case is numbered in white figures, and schedules of location are kept on the information desk and at the card catalogs. Well lettered labels are used on the ends of the book cases, also.

From the foregoing description of the methods of handling the "open shelf" problem, it will be seen that with the circulating books on literature, travel, history, biography, philosophy, and literature, as well as with the fiction and circulating magazines, an attempt has been made to give the same personal, intensive service which characterizes the work of the special departments on the ninth floor. Lack of funds makes it impossible to carry out the plan fully. Three, and sometimes only one or two, assistants can be detailed to pass through the stacks and direct readers. The pages, who merely shelve and "straighten" the books, are of considerable aid in answering questions as to location of books, but they do not volunteer any information.

The loss of books at the former location,

MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
of the  
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Metropolitan Bldg.  
5<sup>th</sup> & Broadway  
Completed May 15, 1914



PLAN OF THE EIGHTH (MAIN) FLOOR, SHOWING THE CIRCULATION AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENTS

on account of having three exits from the library, made the problem of supervision a very pressing one, and possibly more thought has been given this than in most libraries. All use of books by adults is limited to the eighth and ninth floors, and partly because it seemed desirable to center all the charging and returning of books on the delivery desk on the eighth floor, the ninth floor entrance was permanently closed, and no elevators stop on the ninth floor. By this means all entrance and exit is on the eighth floor, the ninth floor departments being reached by easy stairways. From the elevators to the reference room door is a straight passage, interrupted only by a double brass turnstile, the arms of which run on ball bearings. These turnstiles are therefore not objectionable to any one in entering, but they prevent any exit on the south side of the delivery counter. All patrons from every portion of the eighth and ninth floors must pass out between the

railings shown in the diagram at the north side of the delivery counter. The outer one of these two passages is to accommodate persons who have no books to charge. It is provided with a gate electrically controlled, which is operated by the assistant inside the charging desk. Having seen that the person has no books, she presses a foot control and releases the gate. After the person has passed the gate swings back and locks again. There is close supervision over the books. Constant vigilance on the part of the charging assistant is necessary, and this is a heavy strain, as about 4,000 persons pass this point each day. During busiest hours the gate is fastened open and an attendant watches this second exit.

Two months' experience in the new quarters shows the following things:

1. The vast importance of a central location.
2. The response and the satisfaction of the public in using a library devoid of for-

NINTH FLOOR PLAN  
of the  
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



NINTH FLOOR PLAN, SHOWING THE INDUSTRIAL, THE SOCIOLOGY AND THE ART DEPARTMENTS

malities, and having an appearance and atmosphere of welcome and of readiness to serve.

3. The effect of the open shelf idea on circulation. While fiction, which has always been on open shelves, shows an increase in circulation of 19 per cent. over the same month a year ago, the increase in non-fiction, previously in closed shelves, shows an increased circulation of 54 per cent.

4. The better service gained by the subject department plan of arrangement.

5. The possibility of practically stopping the theft of books, by methods which do not greatly bother library patrons.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

#### REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM FOR 1913

THE year 1913 showed a considerable increase in the number of visitors to the Museum, the total amounting to 947,090, as

compared with 754,872 in 1912. The total is the highest on record with the exception of 1904, when it reached 954,551. There were 243,659 visitors to the reading room, the daily average being 804. These readers used 1,542,701 books, exclusive of those on the open shelves of the reading room. In the newspaper room there were 17,938 visitors, against 18,450 last year, who used 67,568 volumes. The number of volumes of country newspapers brought up from the repository at Hendon was 2370.

The visits of students to other departments decreased from 38,698 in 1912 to 37,688. This may be accounted for by the fact that the department of prints and drawings was closed the last four months of the year, during the removal of the collections to the new wing.

During the year the main structure of the Extension Building was completed and was handed over to the trustees in October. No great change was made in the exhi-

bition galleries during the year. The lectures of the official guide continued to be popular, and it is estimated that about 23,000 persons accompanied his tours during the year.

At the stall established for the sale of photographs, guide books, etc., an extension of the stock of postcards sold in sets to illustrate particular subjects was planned.

An officer of the department of printed books was sent to America to study the latest developments in the methods of transporting books from the shelves to the readers and to consider their adaptability to conditions at the British Museum.

The department of printed books made the following accessions: books and pamphlets 38,116; serials and parts of volumes 78,597; maps and atlases 3741; music, 12,223; newspapers (single numbers) 230,922; miscellaneous 8624. Of manuscripts and seals there were received 1475; oriental printed books and manuscripts 3512; prints and drawings 8410; besides many and varied additions to the collections of antiquities. The department of printed books acquired 61 incunabula and 38 English books printed before 1640, to add to its collection of early printed books.

Into each of the three copies of the general catalog 39,179 title-slips and index-slips have been incorporated. This made it necessary to remove and re-insert 53,517 slips in each copy and to add to each copy 702 new leaves. In the map catalog 1476 title-slips have been incorporated in each of the three copies, making it necessary to remove and re-insert 897 title-slips in each, and to add to each copy 14 new leaves. In each of the two copies of the music catalog 13,648 title-slips have been inserted, necessitating the shifting of 24,970 title-slips and the addition of 548 new leaves in each copy.

Part III of the "Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century," describing the books printed in the remaining towns of Germany, in German-speaking Switzerland, and in Austria-Hungary, together with an index to Parts I-III, and a typographical map, was published in December.

The number of volumes and sets of pamphlets sent to be bound was 11,484, including 3245 volumes of newspapers. By

frequently binding two or more volumes in one, the number returned was 9433. In addition, 915 volumes were repaired in the binders' shops, and in the library itself 4177 were repaired, 1586 cleaned and polished, 200 broadsides were bound in guard books and 3340 reports, etc., were put into light binding. Fifty-four volumes of the general catalog were broken up and rebound in 76 new volumes. Seventy-seven columns were re-laid, owing to the accumulation of titles under certain headings, as well as 150 columns of reprinted headings, in the three interleaved copies of the general catalog. Similarly 27 volumes of the music catalog were rebound in 32 new volumes.

Besides the report of the department of printed books, the report includes an account of progress made in all other departments of the museum, with annotated lists of acquisitions, records of attendance, publications, etc.

#### BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN, superintendent of the building and grounds of the Library of Congress, died at his home in Washington, Oct. 22. Although he had been in failing health for fourteen years, his last illness was of but three days' duration.

Mr. Green was born at Malden, Mass., December 28, 1843. His early education was obtained in the public schools and later he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in civil engineering, with the class of 1863, taking the degree of B.S. On the first of January, 1868, he married Miss Julia E. Lincoln, their children being Bernard Lincoln, civil engineer of Cleveland, Ohio; Julia Minerva, physician of Washington; William Ezra, violinist and music teacher of Washington, and Arthur Brooks Green of Portland, Me.

Since 1863 Mr. Green had been in the service of the government, remaining continuously in the practice of his profession on various engineering works, principally those of construction. He began with the construction of the seacoast fortifications of Maine during the Civil War, and continued there, with more or less connec-



tion with the fortifications of Portsmouth and Boston harbors, for fourteen years.

He came to Washington in the spring of 1877 and took charge of the construction of the building for the State, War, and Navy departments, under the direction of Lieut. Col. (later Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers) Thomas Lincoln Casey. While engaged mainly on this work, Mr. Green acted as professional adviser and assistant to Col. Casey in all the engineering works in his charge, including, particularly, the Washington Aqueduct and its projected conduit extension, and the Washington Monument. He also supervised the construction of the Army Medical Museum and several of the principal buildings of the national Soldiers' Home.

On the completion of the State, War and Navy building in 1888 he was called to take charge of the construction of the new Library of Congress, under the immediate direction of the commission for its construction. The first half of the foundation was laid that summer, but funds were low and Congress was investigating the unsatisfactory character of previous operations. As a result, in October, 1888, all former proceedings and organization were set aside and entire control, under new conditions, was given to Brig. Gen. Casey, to report directly to Congress.

Gen. Casey at once put Mr. Green in complete local charge, under his direction, the result being that he reorganized the office and building force, remodeled the plan with the assistance of architects employed for the purpose, and conducted the work rapidly to within a year of completion, when, on the death of the general, he succeeded to the entire charge by act of Congress. The building and grounds were completed in 1897 within the limits of design, cost and time originally submitted by Gen. Casey to Congress. He also built the Washington Public Library building. The book stacks and carrying system at the Congressional Library are his inventions, as are also the racks for maps and newspapers.

He also, by express order of Congress, supervised the construction of the new National Museum and was adviser in connection with the Corcoran Art Gallery, the new

state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and with various private structures.

Since the completion of the library building he has been in charge of it as superintendent, an appointee of the President, and also acted as disbursing officer of the Library and Botanic Garden.

Mr. Green was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was formerly vice president; member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, as well as the Washington Academy of Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Society of Fine Arts, Cosmos Club, trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a member of the National Geographic Society, director of the Union Trust Company and chairman of the consultative board of the President on location and design of public buildings of Washington.

On the completion, March 7, 1913, of Mr. Green's half century of service for the government, some of his friends indicated their regard for him in a testimonial presented, with an accompanying memento, on the anniversary celebration.

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#### THE LIBRARIANS' PARTY IN NORTHERN EUROPE

THE following notes on the tour in northern Europe which was made by a party of librarians last summer, were written by Miss Helen Harcourt Morrow, librarian in charge of the Wanamaker branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, and form an interesting supplement to Miss Hitchler's account of the southern tour, printed in the October JOURNAL.

Seeing Mr. Hanson's name as leader of the party who would take the northern route, I promptly decided I, too, would join that party. Our route was planned as follows: To sail directly to Christiania; after seeing Norway, to proceed to Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, attending the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Art at Leipzig, and then proceeding to England to attend the international meeting of librarians at Oxford. Needless to say, this program was not carried out to the letter.

However, we did reach Christiania after a delightful ocean trip. While very few librarians took the northern trip (only five in the party) these five were most congenial and always ready to take any part in games or amusements peculiar to sea travel. So pleasant was the voyage, it was not without regret that we left the ship at Christiania, and we took with us very pleasant memories of the ship, especially of the courtesy extended to us by Captain Goetsche.

Immediately upon reaching Christiania, and getting our luggage through the customs, our guide, Mr. Herman (who met the steamer), took us for a drive through and around the city. While Christiania is one of the youngest capitals of Europe and has few of the gruesome relics of the Middle Ages, it possesses no mean attractions. Its position on the fjord, dotted with groups of beautiful islands and surrounded by hills and mountains rich with verdure and forest covered slopes, could scarcely fail to awaken the admiration of the tourist. Add to this the charm and elegant simplicity of the houses, and Christiania becomes an ideal spot from which to start a tour through Norway.

On the drive, one of the first places of interest was the Norsk Folk Museum—an open air museum at Bygdø—very good collection of old farmhouses and cottages brought from various parts of the country and in an excellent state of preservation, showing workmanship both artistic and durable. Here also is a finely preserved church, dating back to the twelfth century, and brought by Oscar II, from Gol to its present location. In the afternoon, we took a ride to Hollem-Kollen, a place situated about 600 feet above the sea level. From here we had a splendid view of Christiania and the fjord.

The second day we visited the University Library, a most imposing building, and well laid out to suit the wants of a library. I believe it is about one hundred years old; the present librarian, Dr. Drolsein, has been there forty years. He was very kind in showing us the building and explaining his method of doing the work. He told us that July 27, the day we visited the library, was the first day they had commenced using the

American International sized cards; they were also using the typewriter for the first time. He showed us a manuscript of Ibsen's, bought for 45 Krns. and sold to Germany for 200 Krns. We asked the reason, and he said: "Germany used to have only one god, Goethe; now she has two gods, Goethe and Ibsen."

We also went to the International Exhibition being held in Christiania at the time, and were delighted with the strides that Norway has made in her mechanical and industrial manufactures.

On the 29th, we took the early train for Bergen. I feel safe in saying that no wrecks will occur in Norway as the result of excessive speed of the trains. However, they were very comfortable, and riding as we did in the observation car, we had a splendid view of this beautiful country. The ride was about fourteen hours long, but the strain was relieved by getting out and walking when the train made frequent and sometimes long stops. These delays gave us a still better opportunity of enjoying the wonderful scenery. The train kept winding up the mountain sides until we finally reached an altitude of more than 4000 feet. Here some members of the party grew slightly deaf or had a buzzing in the ears. We descended gradually until we reached Bergen. We were very tired and dirty, and delighted to reach our hotel, The Norge.

In the early morning we walked to the fish market—a very interesting sight. The fish are caught and brought in alive, and placed in bins or large square troughs full of running water. These bins extend along both sides of the market place. The customer selects the sort of fish he wants, pays for it, and takes it, squirming, home. Here, at least, one can always be sure the fish is fresh.

We next visited an old warehouse built by the German merchants in the eleventh century. We saw the weights they used—the one which they bought by and the one which they sold by. They also had a secret staircase where they disappeared when their creditors were upon them. We saw the books in which they kept their accounts with their customers; also their old square beds of straw—so placed that no air

could possibly reach them. They could only be made from the outside, as no maid servant was allowed inside. A room for apprentices had three beds in a row, with the foreman's opposite, where he could keep an eye on them. The confidence they had in one another was remarkable. For instance—their safe consisted of a square box with one compartment. There were three keys and each merchant had a key, but each key was different, so that it required the three men to unlock it all at one time.

We next visited the library, a very unpretentious place. The librarian showed us the plans for a very fine building and I am sure when completed, it will be as attractive as useful.

At 9 o'clock in the evening we got on the little boat, named "Irma," which cruised on the fjords, and from here until we reached Trondhjem the scenery was beautiful. Our first stop was Odda. We left the boat, and carriages were engaged to drive to the Lote-fos, a cataract about 1500 feet high. On this drive we passed menacing rocks, and enjoyed a splendid view of the Jordal valley, a valley enclosed by precipitous rocks but remarkable for its rich vegetation.

Early in the afternoon we returned to the boat and proceeded through the Hardanger fjord, one of the principal attractions of Norway. The Hardanger is composed of several fjords, each beautiful in its way. The women of the Hardanger are very picturesque. Here may be seen many of the quaint costumes and silver ornaments of original design. The brides wear heavy gilt crowns, and from all we hear a wedding must be a sight to see. Married women always wear the skout, a headdress of stiff white muslin, while unmarried women go bareheaded, sometimes with a red handkerchief twisted around the head.

Our next stop was Eide, on the Noreimsund. Here we walked to the Stendall falls. The path in the rock leads behind and under the falls, which thunder down over the traveler's head. The entrance is attended by a young woman in national costume. While the falls were interesting, the discussion as to its merits as a shower bath was more interesting. I thought that personally I would prefer one arranged for

the purpose less than 500 feet high. We returned to the boat late in the afternoon.

The next morning we reached a place called Balholmen, where Emperor William erected a statue on the site of the ancient tomb of King Bele of the Futhjof's Saga, and on the other side is a bronze statue of the German Emperor himself.

Leaving here, one enters the Flaam valley, then on into the Naero fjord, the most beautiful of all the fjords. It is about 1000 feet wide. Soon one sees an immense waterfall about 1000 feet high, then farther away two pointed hills, and between these, glimpses of the snow-clad Steganaase and other hills with the ever recurring views of snow covered peaks.

We next stopped at Leon. Here we again took carriages and rode to Leon lake; took a sail on this lake, which was very interesting. After landing at a little wharf we walked quite a distance to view the Kjendal glacier—one of the largest in Norway. This place is difficult of access because of the glacial stream which we had to cross on stepping stones. This we did in the pouring rain. The stream comes from a vault of blue ice (the color was very appropriate to our feelings). Many of us were a little depressed: the cause, perhaps, being the shadow of the trouble which was ahead of us, for it was upon our return from this excursion that we were told by the captain of the boat that all Europe was at war. He advised us strongly to return to Bergen. Not having papers to read, nor being able to read them if we had had them, some of us contended that things were not so bad as the captain tried to represent them, and those few refused to return. As consent of all the passengers was necessary to permit our captain to return, we proceeded on to Trondhjem, taking a small number of very happy people and a large number of dejected people, dejected because they could not get to Bergen. As it was chiefly the Americans who refused to return, we were dubbed by the English "the cocksure." Nothing daunted, however, we continued to enjoy the wonderful beauties everywhere around us as we passed through the Geiranger fjord, notable for its high cliffs and its numerous waterfalls.

Our next important stop was Molde. I think the most interesting place here is the church, because it contains that wonderful painting "The women at the selpulchre" by Andes. The next place we reached was Christiansund, a city built on four islands, which was reached about 11 p. m. We left here and reached Trondhjem about 8 a. m. What disappointment awaited us! We were told we could not go to Sweden, Denmark, or Germany, and had best proceed immediately to Christiania and await developments. As we could not get a train until the next morning, we put in a day of sightseeing in Trondhjem.

Our first move was to cross over in a motor boat to Monk Holmens, once the site of a Benedictine monastery founded about the eleventh century and afterwards used as a place of execution and in 1680 as a fortress. Here we could see the old tower in which for eighteen years was confined Griffensfeldt, minister of Christian V. This island is admirably described in Hugo's "Han d'Islande." The view from the fortress walls is very beautiful.

Our next ride was to the famous cathedral, which is in the process of reconstruction. It has been declared by ecclesiastical experts to be the finest in Northern Europe. We took the famous ride to Ffjeldsaeter, through that part of the city which was the old fortification, now used as barracks. The old city gate is still there. Trondhjem is a most interesting city. Most of the people are prosperous, in fact, the general impression we had of the people of Norway was that they were intelligent, orderly, and thrifty, deserving of all the prosperity they had. Their small pieces of land showed such intensive farming that they were able to build good substantial houses, and, if necessary, send their children away to a good boarding school. Everybody worked in a leisurely but intelligent manner. The people do not demand luxuries, but only the comforts of life.

We left Trondhjem in the morning, after a heated discussion as to whether we should remain in Norway or try to reach Sweden. The decision was in favor of remaining in Norway.

We reached a town called Hamer later in the afternoon, and spent the night there.

We viewed the ruins of a fine old cathedral dating back to the twelfth century and destroyed by the Swedes in the sixteenth century.

We reached Christiania the following morning and immediately visited the ambassador, who informed us that a restriction existed against Americans entering England, and we were advised to remain in Christiania, although he could see no real danger in proceeding to Sweden or even Denmark. Our guide, acting under the advice of Cook's, left us to get out or remain in Christiania as best we could.

Out of a party of twelve, ten remained in Christiania, and only myself and my friend left for a visit to England and Ireland, where we were most generously treated.

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#### LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI

In the diner, on the train going from Seattle to Portland, a few weeks ago, there sat at our table a Seattle business man whom we found an excellent conversationalist. The chief topic of conversation was Seattle. Before the close of the meal we asked him if he ever grew tired of climbing the city's hills. His reply was: "No, I like the hills of Seattle and really enjoy climbing them. The fact is, I have become so used to them that when I go to a flat country I make it a point to ascend numerous stairways because I miss the hills and need the exercise."

This incident typifies the spirit found beyond the Mississippi. Although it is hazardous at any time to generalize, yet no one will criticize the assertion that most of the people beyond the Mississippi are boosters. Nor do they stop with simply boosting the many good things that they have, but like Duke Senior in "As You Like It," they find "good in everything."

Our country owes no inconsiderable debt to the twenty-one states beyond the Mississippi. They represent the youth, vigor, enthusiasm, initiative and optimism of the nation. We remember that it was in Oregon that the Initiative and Referendum were given their first trial in the United States; and since Oregon has become a direct legislation state most of the other



MAIN LIBRARY, CLEVELAND (447 FEET LONG)



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states beyond the Mississippi have embodied the Swiss governmental innovation in their organic laws. The centralized school has also become popular beyond the Mississippi. There is little question that of the two thousand centralized schools in the whole country, the West has more than its proportionate share. In the matter of temperance it is very likely that a few years will see a very small percentage of the twenty-one western states still outside of the dry column, if the people of these states are good prophets. When it comes to good roads, which is the cry of more than a million automobilists in this country, investigation shows that many parts of the West are building a veritable net-work of the finest kind of highways, and some of these are being constructed by penitentiary inmates put on their honor. In the field of agriculture the West has been making unusual progress. We may all have to go West to learn the great lesson of co-operation, which our progressive farmers tell us will prove to be an absolute essential to success in the future.

But the readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will be more interested in a statement regarding the library work of the West, than in an account of any of the other activities of the people living beyond the Mississippi, so we will consider the West from the standpoint of what its libraries are doing, with the understanding that in our Zeppelin flight only the high spots can be touched. To be frank, we do not profess to have sufficient data to warrant a comprehensive, general statement.

In the first place, the tendency all through the West seems to be to emphasize the larger governmental units in library activities. As a matter of fact, along practically all lines, the western states as states exemplify the progressive spirit. This is no doubt due to the population beyond the Mississippi being very largely a rural population, which will not allow itself to be dominated by the cities.

But much as the states accomplish as states, through their state libraries, state library commissions and other state institutions, the popular library unit of the West is the county, and this too in spite of the magnificent distances and the extraordi-

nary size of many of the counties in most of the western states. There are many western counties as large as some eastern states. Of the twenty-one western states eight have already passed county library laws and three others are likely to be added to the list this winter. Of course California is leading the way in the county library movement, not only in the West, but in the whole country, already having fully half of its fifty-eight counties in its county library system. And the splendid success of the California county libraries is a great inspiration to all of the other states beyond the Mississippi.

Here and there in the West excellent work is being done under township library laws. Where townships are permitted to unite with one another or with towns or cities, either in their own or in adjoining counties, a library unit can be established that will have large possibilities for all people of the surrounding country. In one county in the West, under the direction of a very efficient librarian, almost all the townships of the county are united in library work. A township library law is almost as necessary in states having county library laws as in states without such laws, since in the former case rural sections may be supplied with library service that might otherwise be denied them.

Of course municipal library laws are general, and the twenty-one states beyond the Mississippi are not especially unique in the matter of municipal library activities. But the school library work of the West is worthy of mention. The traveler finds many innovations in the western schools that interest him, and certainly not one of the least is the advanced position taken with reference to the matter of getting books of the right character among the pupils of the schools. It will be a surprise to some that one of the newest western states stands second of all the states of the union in literacy. Of course the popularity of the county and township libraries, as well as the extensive library activities of the schools of many of the western states, in a measure explains the high educational standards of the great mass of the people.

A number of special cases were brought to our attention in the West that it might

be of interest to mention. Butte, a city of possibly 45,000, most of whom represent miners' families, is planning to keep its library open day and night for the benefit of the night as well as the day shifts of workmen. In Denver the scope of the library work has been broadened to such an extent that books are sent all over the state, of course only in limited numbers. Why cannot all our city libraries send books all over their respective states? The cities are largely dependent on the people living on the farms and in the villages and towns. Although the cities receive nothing from the country for the support of their libraries, the cities are what they are because of the trade of the country. So the cities owe a debt to the country that in this way they can partially pay. In Portland, Oregon, a very important work is being done among the schools of Multnomah county. And a visit to the school department of the beautiful new library building will show one scores of boxes ready to be sent out to the schools in all parts of the county, in accordance with a specific plan for their circulation. How much more helpful is a flexible school collection than one that is fixed. The former represents well-chosen and up-to-date books, while the latter often represents books chosen by persons not qualified to purchase books for school purposes, and soon becomes, in the case of many of the books, useless for progressive school work. Flexibility is an absolute essential of a useful library. In the Salt Lake City Library especial emphasis is laid on both local and state history, as well as on all other matters that pertain to the welfare and progress of the state. The library has a very large collection of Salt Lake City and Utah books, well arranged and open to the public at all times. This valuable collection whose purpose and importance are emphasized in more ways than one is a great stimulus to all the people of the state that avail themselves of it. Then we believe most of the city libraries of the West are putting forth special efforts to make their varied resources serviceable to all the manifold interests of their respective sections of the country. In short, they are seeking to adapt themselves to the activities of the people, that all possible assistance may be

rendered the people in their work. The State University of Wyoming has a traveling library system that means much for the remote places of that large and thinly settled state. The work of the University Library together with the work of the many county libraries gives the country people of Wyoming library privileges possibly second to none in the country. These few cases are sufficient to give the reader some idea of what the states beyond the Mississippi are doing along library lines.

In recent years we have been redrafting many of our library laws. Most of us have formulated a library law that we should like to see by way of a beginning on the statute books of some progressive state. The key-note of our new law is co-operation. It provides for a well-equipped state library and a liberally supported library commission; for state-wide work on the part of the libraries of state universities, state normal schools and other state institutions that have libraries, as well as state-wide work on the part of the libraries of other colleges and universities and the larger cities; for county, township and municipal libraries; and for the co-operation of all these in supplying with the best possible library service all the people of the state.

One of the best-known phrases in the country to-day is "the conservation of natural resources." Beyond the Mississippi this is more than a phrase. It is more than a phrase because the people of the twenty-one western states call their rural population their greatest natural resource, although it is no more important to the West than the rural population of the whole nation is to the United States. The future of America is chiefly dependent on the development of this natural resource, in whose development the West is taking the initiative and making perhaps the most rapid progress. From the preceding paragraphs we see what is being done in the development of this natural resource in the library field.

E. I. ANTRIM.

#### "THE LIBRARIAN" VERSUS THE CATALOGER

"THE LIBRARIAN" of the Boston *Transcript* has replied to Miss Van Valkenburgh's "Plea for the cataloger" (published

in the September JOURNAL), defending his advocacy of a simplified catalog. The JOURNAL has taken pleasure in reading "The Librarian's" defence, and proceeds to share its pleasure in the friendly discussion by reprinting his arguments in full.

"The jolliest librarian in the United States writes a defence of the cataloger in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Her plea is couched more in sorrow than in anger, as she replies to the charges made against catalogs and catalogers by a number of her colleagues. Humorously, perhaps, she heads the list of the offenders, who have been throwing stones at the catalogers, with the name of the least of them, to wit, "The Librarian" of the *Transcript*.

"That person, so Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh affirms, has been accusing catalogers of sins which 'the best library schools' have ceased to inculcate. And this 'The Librarian' could easily have discovered. Moreover, he shows a surprising lack of comprehension of the worth of cataloging work as a whole.

"Now, the particular offences which were charged against catalogers in this column are ones which were found and may be found by anyone who looks on the printed catalog cards of such an eminently respectable and esteemed library as the Library of Congress in this year 1914. And if the best library schools have ceased to teach these things as correct and desirable, then it is too bad that the catalogers who make these cards could not be sent, for a term, to one of these reformed library schools.

"The two practices which are cited in Miss Van Valkenburgh's article as customs now out of date (one of them is 'underlining in colored inks') have never been mentioned here, for the simple reason that the writer of this had never before heard of them.

"Consequently, if 'The Librarian' has been preaching to catalogers for sins from which they have totally abstained for several years, it is not clear which these sins are, and so an apology would be—at this time—not particularly intelligent.

"Turning from this one phase of the subject, and considering the fact that the work of the library catalogers is admittedly, ac-

cording to their defenders, under attack from all sides, the question arises: Do the catalogers see any reason in this? Or do they attribute it all to a sort of wilful cussedness on the part of their colleagues? If certain fussy practices have been abandoned, did the reform come from within or was it brought about because a number of librarians became tired of the complexity of cataloging which the schools were teaching? Did the criticism of complex cataloging in the library press and elsewhere do anything toward the change?

"The article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to which we have referred, declares with some sorrow, that cataloging is falling into disrepute among librarians, and that it is harder all the time to get people to do cataloging work. But surely the criticism—if it had no real grounds—could not have brought this about. There must have been something wrong with the work, or with the way it has been carried on.

"The persons who use the catalog most—the reference librarians and scholars or specialists—are the ones who should be consulted when it is needed to find out whether the catalog is a success or not. So says the article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and in our opinion it points out in that sentence the fundamental trouble with library catalogs. They have been made to please other librarians, and a few more or less mythical 'scholars,' who are fancifully supposed to like complexity.

"The case is cited of a library whose chief librarian was an advocate of simple cataloging, but whose reference librarian confessed 'almost with tears' that the lack of a lot of detailed information on the catalog cards caused her to take many weary steps to the stacks. Yet the time thus lost and the shoeleather thus worn out by the reference librarian might have been multiplied by five, and not have reached the sum total of the time and labor consumed—most of it quite unnecessarily—in the catalog room had these details been added to the cards.

"The criticisms of complex cataloging which are being made from so many different points have, very likely, different ends in view. Some librarians, it may be, dream of making the catalog popular, of

getting their readers to consult it with something else than loathing.

"This is a vain dream. Readers have never—save in the case of a small minority, been willing to look at a catalog. They have sometimes been driven to it—and with as much success as might be expected. The great majority give it a wide berth.

"Librarians frequently do not realize how little love is bestowed upon the card catalog. They are so used to hearing it described as 'the heart of the library,' to hear that the library should be 'built around' the catalog, and other professional cant phrases, that they simply close up their intelligences when they come to consider it. Let any such reflect for an instant how often any of their associates—whose work does not directly require it—ever consult the catalog. It is a notorious fact that chief librarians, in nine out of ten cases, avoid the catalog as if it were full of germs. It is good to be a chief librarian!

"No; there is nothing to be done which can win back the public to liking and using the catalog. You cannot win people back to a place they never occupied. The catalog is a necessary evil, and presumably has to stay, but not, it may be hoped, in its present prodigious size. Some of its grosser absurdities may be lopped off, and this will be done principally to liberate the catalogers from the useless work which takes up so much of their time, and shuts them off from things of real importance.

"The details of cataloging particularly deplored in this place have been: Elaborate collation, including pagination; the seeking out and recording of 'full' names of authors according to an arbitrary fashion; certain customs regarding noblemen's names and titles, regarding pseudonyms, and regarding oriental names. A considerable library experience, not only as a cataloger and reference librarian, but, more important, as an actual user of libraries, has convinced the writer that the present practice of the large catalogs in these matters is not only not helpful but actually a hindrance; not only not 'scholarly' but foolish, unnecessary and pedantic. Outside of a few professional catalogers he has never heard these practices referred to with anything but derision. Among bookmen, outside of

the library profession, among authors, book lovers, book dealers, collectors, journalists and others, he knows them to be one of the reasons why librarians have been considered 'queer'; considered not bookish folk, but folk devoted to codes of rules."

#### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VEREIN DEUTSCHER BIBLIOTHEKARE, LEIPZIG, JUNE 3-5, 1914

THERE were various reasons why the fifteenth conference of the German Library Association which met in Leipzig the first week in June should have been the most largely attended of any in its history.

The city of Leipzig offers a great deal that is interesting to those whose occupation it is to collect books and place them within reach of others who need them. For generations Leipzig has been known as the most important city in Germany for the publication and distribution of books. In this city of 600,000 population, there are over 1000 publishers and booksellers, and one person in every fifty belongs in some capacity to the book trade. Here are located famous old publishing houses whose names are familiar to readers of German throughout the world; here are also those enterprising younger firms which by energy and enterprise have built up business connections in all countries. An opportunity to visit this book center could not fail to be attractive to the librarians, and the cordial reception and lavish hospitality extended to them by their Leipzig colleagues (at whose head stands Geheimrat Boysen, director of the University Library), by the members of the book trade, and by the city of Leipzig, were convincing proofs that the town was sincerely glad to welcome them.

But this year Leipzig was additionally interesting on account of the International Exposition of Book Industries and the Graphic Arts, which, having opened in May, was in full operation when the conference met. It is therefore not surprising that the register showed an attendance of 243, which is a record for these meetings. To an American, the preponderance of men at a library convention was striking; of the 243 in attendance, only 31 were



women; less than 13 per cent! A considerable number of librarians from foreign countries were present; from Austria-Hungary, 21; Switzerland, 11; Finland, 3; Sweden and Denmark were also represented, and there was a librarian there from the Bombay University Library. Three Americans were present: Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library; Ernest Kletsch, of the Library of Congress; and Donald Hendry, of Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn; the latter of whom had been delegated to convey greetings from the American Library Association, which he found occasion to do at one of the meetings.

An informal evening reception in the large hall of the *Buchhändlerhaus*, on Tuesday, June 2, to which ladies were also invited, afforded the first opportunity for old friends to meet and new acquaintanceships to be formed. Director Boysen and Oberbibliothekar Helssig of the Leipzig University Library welcomed the company, refreshments were served, and appropriate printed matter was presented to all present. The presentation of books and pamphlets was a feature of all the meetings.

A large lecture room in the University building was placed at the disposal of the conference, and here the papers were read and discussed. At the first meeting on June 3, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the University, through its prorector, and the city of Leipzig, through a member of the council, both welcomed the librarians, after which the president of the association, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, read the usual yearly report on the important events of the past year in the library field.

The program of this first meeting contained four papers:

"Systematic or mechanical shelving of books," by Dr. Leyh, of the Royal Library, Berlin.

"Martin Schrettinger and the shelving of books in the Munich Court and State Library," by Dr. Hilsenbeck, of that library.

"The subject catalog," by Professor Zedler, of Wiesbaden.

"The beginnings of the German library movement," by Prof. Fritz, of Charlottenburg.

As is not unusual on such occasions,

the program proved to be much too long, and only the first two papers could be presented. As will be noticed, these two papers treated of the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library. Dr. Leyh's paper treated the subject theoretically, and Dr. Hilsenbeck's was an interesting account of how a Munich librarian solved the problem a century ago. Dr. Leyh's paper had already been printed in expanded form in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the object in presenting it at the conference being that the matter might be freely discussed. The speaker's point of view was that of the librarian of a large and growing library, and he argued that a systematic shelving of books led to waste of space, owing to the room necessary to be reserved for new accessions, also the labor of moving books along from time to time as the reserve spaces became filled. The advantages of shelving books by classes were also considered. The long discussion which followed brought forth diversity of opinion, and interfered with a visit to the University Library, which had been scheduled for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock, the librarians following an invitation of the firm, assembled in the reception room of the great B. G. Teubner publishing house. The visitors were conducted, in groups of twenty, through every part of the vast establishment, and had opportunity to witness all the processes employed in the making of books on an enormous scale.

The evening of this first day was devoted to the great social function of the conference, a gala dinner given by the *Börsenverein* of the Leipzig book-trade. The tables were spread in the great hall of the *Buchhändlerhaus*, on the walls of which hang the portraits of many generations of celebrated publishers. Several hours were occupied in the serving of many courses and the making of many speeches. The A. L. A. delegate upon invitation acknowledged the hospitality of the *Börsenverein* in the name of all the foreign guests present. Between all the courses books and pamphlets were distributed. The menu cards were works of art and will be cherished as souvenirs of a fine dinner and a most enjoyable evening.

There were only two papers on Thursday's program:

"What I learned by the building of the library," by Dr. Geiger, head of the Tübingen University Library, and "On music libraries," by Prof. Schwartz, of the Peters Music Library, Leipzig.

Dr. Geiger spoke of the new building at Tübingen, and called attention to the views and plans in the Exposition. Prof. Schwartz spoke interestingly of music libraries, advocating the founding of music libraries for the people.

Dr. Zedler read his paper on the "Subject catalog," which had been crowded out of the program of the preceding day. The speaker laid down detailed rules, in 36 paragraphs, for a subject catalog. In the discussion which followed, the opinion seemed to prevail that the dictionary catalog could not replace the systematic catalog, but might be a useful auxiliary. Lack of time prevented the reading of Prof. Fritz's paper.

At the annual business meeting which followed, Geheimrat Boysen, director of the Leipzig University Library, was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the book-jobbing establishment of F. Volckmar, a colossal business with clients in all countries, and employing 900 persons. After this, the Enders book-bindery was inspected, where astonishing things were performed by machinery.

For the evening, the city of Leipzig invited the librarians to a performance of an operetta, "*Der alte Dessauer*," in the New Theater. The performance seemed tame compared with Broadway offerings of that sort.

Friday, the last day of the conference, was devoted to the "Bugra," the name commonly given to the Exposition. The word "Bugra" is made up of the beginning letters of the words *Buch* and *Graphik*. At 9 o'clock on that day, Geheimrat Boysen read a paper descriptive of the Bugra. When the plan of the Exposition was first outlined, in 1912, Boysen was entrusted with the organization of a library section, which he accomplished with great success. His paper, therefore, was the very best kind of preparation for a visit

to the Exposition. After the reading of this paper, the A. L. A. representative extended a special invitation to the foreign librarians to inspect the American exhibit. When the party arrived at the Bugra, they were received by the president, Dr. Volkmann, and spent the rest of the day looking over the exhibits.

The final getting together was at a dinner in the restaurant of the Bugra, which was well attended. Many speeches were made. Especially interesting to Americans was the speech of Geheimrat Schwenke, of the Berlin Royal Library, in the course of which the speaker spoke warmly of his recollection of the cordial reception which he had met with from American colleagues. He spoke also of American library methods which he had studied, advising his hearers to look into American library methods, which they might do with profit. A wish was expressed that the entire library section in the Bugra might be kept together and permanently exhibited in some convenient place. In the course of the evening, Dr. Boysen brought a small American flag, on a standard, and placed it on the table in front of the Americans. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which the Americans were received by their German colleagues.

The German Library Association has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting in Vienna.

DONALD HENDRY, *A. L. A. Delegate.*

#### REPORT OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES IN CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL IN- STITUTIONS

At the meeting of the New York Library Association at Ithaca Sept. 11 Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman, read the report of the committee on libraries in state institutions, from which we print some extracts. Not long after the close of last year's meeting, Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the State Prison Reform Commission, requested from the State Library information on these libraries.

"An investigation was made, and a report submitted to the commission, which covered the libraries in Auburn, Great Meadow,

Sing Sing, and Clinton prisons, the reformatories at Elmira, Napanock, and Bedford, and the state hospital at Matteawan. A list of questions was sent to each institution and the information gained through answers to these was supplemented by that acquired through visits of inspection in all cases but that of Elmira. In most of the institutions, the library quarters were found totally inadequate and unsuitable and apparently no special provision had been made for libraries. Book stock was found to be insufficient in quantity and in bad repair. And the weakest feature in all the libraries, with the possible exception of one or two reformatories, was found to be the selection of books. All of the libraries contain some excellent books, many that are good, but out of place in a prison library, many that are mediocre, and some that are absolutely bad. With the exception of two or three institutions, probably a third of the books could be discarded profitably. In the judgment of the inspectors there ought to be a much better and more representative supply of books in foreign tongues, so that no reader should be deprived of the privilege of reading in the language in which he reads with the greatest pleasure and facility.

"Very few tools, aids, and guides were found, and not all the necessary records are kept in any of the libraries. Methods were found to be so loose and confused that it was difficult to get correct statistics of use. Nowhere was there a librarian whose whole duty was the care of the library. Chaplains and superintendents give what time they can from their other and primary duties.

"The State Library, in view of these findings, made the following recommendations:

"1. The appointment of a state supervisor of prison and reformatory libraries, after a civil service test of library training and experience, the office being attached to the Education Department; also the appointment of a civilian librarian at one prominent institution to organize a thoroughly satisfactory library as an example.

"2. A general overhauling of the books and weeding out of the unfit.

"3. The recording of the remainder in a simple accessions book.

"4. Arrangement of books by subject ac-

cording to some standard system of library classification.

"5. Making of a card shelf list, from which an annual inventory should be taken.

"6. Author and title list, at the least, on cards; though an analytical dictionary-catalog would be preferable.

"7. Fully annotated printed finding-list of about 1000 volumes, for distribution to inmates in their cells, to be used in all institutions.

"8. Typewritten lists of new books in shops and other places where they can be consulted by the inmates.

"9. Circulation of current magazines to inmates.

"10. Selection of books in foreign languages.

"11. A few indispensable aids to book selection and annotated lists of juvenile books and books in foreign languages.

"12. Limited access to the shelves.

"13. Reading-room for trustworthy inmates.

"14. Closer censorship of novels.

"15. New books, carefully selected."

Following the receipt of this information, Mr. Osborne asked for recommendations in a form that could be presented to the governor. This report as submitted included a recommendation, as the first step toward necessary reform, for the appointment of a library inspector for the prison and reformatory libraries throughout the state, and the action of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Ohio in appointing such supervisors is described. As a result of the committee's report, the state commission included in its report to the governor recommendations for the establishment in the penal institutions of the state of a thorough system of education under the administration of the state commissioner of education, and that the libraries in such institutions be at once improved and their administration be placed under the direction of the New York State Library.

No action has yet been taken on this part of the commission's report, but the superintendent of prisons and the State Library are on friendly terms, and the former assures the library that the prison department is ready at once, or as soon as a suitable inspector can be appointed or designated by

the library, to clothe him with all necessary authority to carry out the needed reforms and to continue to supervise the libraries in all the prisons. An effort will be made by the State Library to get authority and salary for such an inspector from the coming legislature. Meantime, it has helped to select books for several of the prison libraries during the past year, and is likely to be called on for more of this kind of assistance. The committee feels that the situation is distinctly hopeful.

#### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—SEPTEMBER, 1914

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Beaufort Township, S. C.	\$ 7,500
College View, Neb.	7,500
Frederick, Okla.	10,000
Howard, S. D.	7,500
Royal Centre and Boone Town- ship, Ind.	10,000
Saugerties, N. Y.	12,500
Unionville, (Town of Farmington) Conn.	8,500
Wymore, Neb.	10,000
	<hr/> \$73,500

##### INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Downers Grove, Ill.	\$ 1,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	30,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5,000
Toulon, Ill.	1,000
	<hr/> \$37,000

##### INCREASES, CANADA

Hespeler, Ontario	\$1,000
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##### OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS

Ashburton, N. Z.	£1,750
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#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

THE following recommendations presented by the Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, chairman, at the 1914 meeting of the National Association of State Libraries, were adopted by the association and a copy ordered sent to each state librarian:

First. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that state exchanges should be distributed as generously and widely as

possible regardless of any lack of reciprocity on the part of the recipients.

Second. That so far as possible this distribution should extend to other institutions which might wish to use them.

Third. That the state library should be the distributing point of all state documents, and that enough copies of these documents should be given to every state library to satisfy all possible requests. This committee, however, would not encourage the distribution by state librarians of duplicate documents of other states.

Fourth. Recognizing the fact that "the trash of to-day is the treasure of to-morrow," it is the belief of this committee that state librarians should realize the importance of state documents from an historical as well as a legal standpoint, and should make their sets as complete as possible.

Fifth. That a standing committee be appointed from this association which during the year shall correspond with all state librarians for the purpose of increasing the exchange of state documents, gathering statistics, etc., and investigating conditions.

Sixth. That the Librarian of Congress be requested if possible to publish a check list of foreign documents which are in the principal libraries of the United States. This would be of great advantage not only to the state but to all the large libraries.

Seventh. That a list of states be prepared by the National Association of State Libraries in which should be included only the states which give all documents which are under their control; that this list be published in connection with the proceedings of the association.

#### Library Organizations

##### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The eighty-fifth meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Stockbridge, October 22-24, in connection with the Berkshire Library Club, the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission. All the meetings but one were held in the High School.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and president of the Stockbridge Library Association, welcomed the club. In most happy vein he invited all visitors to enjoy



PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' ROOM, MAIN LIBRARY, CLEVELAND





the natural beauties of Stockbridge, and outlined for them the interesting historical and literary associations of the place; he mentioned as deserving particular attention a collection of books in the library written either in or about Stockbridge, or by people of the town.

Rev. George N. Holcomb followed Mr. Bowker with an address upon "Rural literature." The speaker limited the title to writings which are artistic in form and expression, which make their appeal primarily not to the intellect, but to the emotions and the will, and which aim to interpret nature or to idealize country life or rural vocations. He treated the subject historically, tracing the rural idea in literature from early Greek and Roman times to the present.

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., opened the session, Friday morning, by the reading of a letter from Mr. Lane, of the Harvard College library. Mr. Lane again called the attention of the club to the union list of periodicals of Boston and vicinity being edited by Mr. Homer. He expressed the hope that many libraries would further the work of Mr. Homer by subscriptions.

Mr. Fleischner showed a copy of the new edition of the "Catalogue of architectural literature" published by the Boston Public Library. It contains many new topics—city planning, village improvement, restoration of buildings, expositions—which make it a valuable bibliographical tool for libraries, both large and small.

Mr. Wellman, as president of the A. L. A., and Dr. Hill, of Brooklyn, as a visitor, were officially greeted by the president of the club and made fitting reply.

Mr. Henry D. Johnson, editor of the *Graphic Art*, who read the first paper on "American printing of to-day: its achievements and its faults," divided the subject into two parts—book and commercial printing. He brought before the club some of the general features of the printing industry of to-day: 1—The dominant note of beauty and comfort prevailing in the buildings of modern printing and publishing houses. 2—The great improvement in illustrations and commercial printing constantly taking place. 3—The status of book printing. In the thirty thousand publishing and printing offices of the United States, there are hardly a score pre-eminent for the high standard of their book-making. This is due partly to the fact that comparatively few employes in such shops are by training and interest qualified for book-making, and partly to the indifference to craftsmanship on the part of the publisher. 4—The enormous de-

velopment of commercial printing, beginning with the day of the handbill and the market report and coming down to our own period of the mail-order catalog, which sells literally millions of dollars worth of goods a year. 5—The need for thorough training in historic ornament and classic lettering to be applied to industrial design. The requirement is not for a greater originality and versatility on the part of the designer, but a personal expression resulting from instruction as laid down above. The best letterers we have to-day, such as Goudy, Hapgood, Dwiggins, Cleland and Edwards, are students of historical design and of classic lettering. 6—The educational steps which have been taken in printing. Since the apprenticeship system has lapsed there has been nothing to take its place until recently, when printing classes have been started in grammar and high schools, which contribute somewhat to advancement in the craft. In Boston, New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, courses in printing and an apprenticeship system have been successfully combined. In the same cities a zest for better printing is shown by the organization of craftsmen's clubs. Since the men composing these associations will naturally turn to libraries for books on their subject, the best must be gathered here for them. Mr. Johnson recommended the following books on lettering and printing, designating Mr. Brown's book on "Letters and lettering" as the best single volume.

The practice of typography. By Theodore L. Devine. Four vols. Published by The Century Co., New York. Each a 12mo volume of from 400 to 500 pages, with full indices. Price per volume, \$2.00 net. (Postage, 12 cents in U. S.) The four titles are: "Plain printing types," "Correct composition," "Modern methods of book composition," "Title pages."

Alphabets, old and new. By Lewis F. Day. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. 12mo, 219 illustrations. Price, \$1.25; postage, 10 cents.

Principles of design. By G. Woollescroft Rhead. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Letters and lettering. By F. C. Brown. Published by Bates & Guild Co., Boston. 234 pp.; size, 5 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches, bound in buckram. Price, \$2.00. An illustrated treatise, containing two hundred and ten examples, a complete and varied collection of alphabets of standard and modern forms, so arranged as to be most practically and conveniently useful to designers, architects, craftsmen, and all who have to draw letter-forms.

Writing and illuminating and lettering. By Edward Johnston. Published by Macmillan Co. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2.00.

Book of alphabets for use in schools. By H. W. Shaylor. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Pamphlet, 8 x 6 1/2 inches, 24 pp. Price, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a dozen.

Proofreading and punctuation. By A. M. Smith, Philadelphia. Published by the author. 187 pp., cloth, illustrated. Price by mail, \$1.10.

Of the decorative illustration of books old and new. By Walter Crane. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, \$2.00 net. A very useful résumé of book illustration from the earliest times, with numerous reproductions of the best examples.

Lettering in ornament. By Lewis F. Day. An enquiry into the decorative use of lettering, past, present, and possible. With 200 illustrations of old and modern work. 12mo. \$2.00 net. Contains very useful examples of old lettering and wood-cut initials from Mss. and early printed books.

The second part of Mr. Johnson's talk consisted of running comments on his exhibit of commercial printing and the best in American book-making.

"Quest of the type ideal," by Mr. William Dana Orcutt, of the Plimpton Press, was closely allied to the foregoing paper. He took the subject back to the beginnings of printing, and explained the evolution of type designing from the earliest times to the present. With the aid of the stereopticon, he showed examples of the famous type faces cut by Schoeffer, Jensen, Aldus, Etienne, Plantin, Elzevir, Baskerville, Didot, and William Morris, pointing out their characteristics and showing the rise and fall in the degree of excellence as indications of the culture of the period. A pleasing feature of Mr. Orcutt's talk was a recital of his personal experiences at the Laurentian Library in Florence in designing the "humanistic type." "It seemed strange," Mr. Orcutt said, "that no one had ever used the hand lettering of the original manuscripts as the basis of a type, being content to base new faces on old types, themselves based upon hand lettering of lesser excellence."

In the afternoon the meeting was held at the log cabin of Mr. R. R. Bowker, where the program was carried out in connection with the reception and tea. As the day was warm, the meeting was held outdoors in the pine woods.

Mrs. Mary E. Root, children's librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, spoke on "The negative and the positive side of the library work with children; or, Is there a backbone in library work with children?"—the latter half of the title being added as a concession to the critics of children's work. While the latter have ceased to call it sentimental, there is still a question as to whether it is overdeveloped. A recreation survey conducted in Providence in 1912 showed 25,000 children patronizing the moving pictures, 10,000 the poolrooms, and 8,000 the dance halls in one week. A questionnaire conducted by the schools brought to light who is supplying the reading besides the library and what is its character. Probably Alger's books sell better than those of any other one juvenile author. He has seven publishers, and his books can be bought for from ten cents to one dollar per copy. The need is for more good books in cheaper editions. The Boy

Scout library is a fine beginning, but good books for less than fifty cents should be found on the market. Mrs. Root has had remarkable success in conducting a "story hour," where she read aloud to a group of children a book, chapter by chapter, from week to week. To make 100 boys understand one fine book is better than charging 1,000 books simply to run up the circulation.

Mr. Lewis continued the subject of work with children, explaining an outline prepared by the Western Massachusetts Library Club (to be printed in full in the JOURNAL next month), covering the arrangement of books, the catalog, and reference books. A general discussion followed the presentation of this subject. Miss Jordan, of Boston, suggested that the value of the outline would depend upon the co-operation of the teachers. She also thought it advisable to include in the hour's work some explanation of the use of indexes and tables of contents in an ordinary book. Cambridge has 600 high school freshmen in different divisions; they come to the library for two periods five days in the week for a fortnight. At Springfield they cover fewer subjects and more simply. The children learn to use the catalog and answer five questions from books found in their room.

At the evening meeting there were two sections. At one, Mr. Walter R. Briggs, librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., spoke on the "Use and care of maps," and Mr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the Harvard University Library, spoke on "Some problems of a university library." At the other, the local secretaries related the experiences they had had in their work. Miss Louisa M. Hooper being unable to preside, Mr. Fison conducted this meeting.

Mr. Briggs thinks so much has been done in the way of general indexes, such as Poole's, that it would be both possible and desirable to compile a fully annotated list of atlases and maps in print, together with an index to the best maps in recent books and periodicals, and to keep up a yearly supplement of the same. But even if this is not done, he says, "we have not extracted from the books upon the shelves of our libraries all the 'by-products' which they are capable of furnishing and for which there is popular and genuine demand," and we can go a long way toward solving the problem by adding to the catalogs under the subject of maps, many more cards than is now the practice, by adopting some uniform method of more fully describing the maps, and by exhibiting them on a revolving map rack.

Mr. Coolidge, seconding Mr. Briggs's suggestions for a usable map collection, added that libraries ought to acquire old county maps, which are invaluable for future as well as present use.

The first of "Some problems of a university library" is the financial one. "It is not a question of making ends meet, but of making so many ends meet," Mr. Coolidge says. Then comes the question of providing duplicate copies, of having an excellent reference librarian, of keeping abreast of the times, of how thoroughly books in foreign languages should be cataloged. Last, but not least of the problems of a university library, is the one of lending books. It is flattering to be asked for rare books, but often they are gone when they are most needed on the shelves of the home library—and sometimes it is hard to feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Mr. Fison heard the reports of the various local secretaries appointed by the Free Public Library Commission. These revealed a number of novel methods of dealing with the question involved, which is to bring the smaller libraries together in groups where they may talk freely without feeling the constraint imposed by large numbers of people, and without being obliged to go far and be at great expense. In some instances the largest library of the group made a sort of social affair of a meeting, serving tea or other refreshments, discussing the problems of the smaller libraries at the same time. Some had meetings to which outside speakers were bidden. Others showed their own resources, discussed new books, saved up typical questions to be answered. Again, other secretaries have simply made neighborly calls. Inter-library loans have been established as the result of meetings. Such gatherings will doubtless serve as a clearing-house for ideas, and an incentive to enthusiastic work upon the part of all concerned.

At the end of the Friday evening meeting, Mr. Moulton moved a vote of thanks for the kindly reception by the Stockbridge Library Association, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker and the hotel management, and so filled was everyone with a sense of friendly hospitality enjoyed and of general pleasure in the entire meeting, that a blanket motion to cover all exigencies was proposed by the president and heartily acceded to by all.

Saturday morning's session, the Free Public Library Commission Conference on "How some interesting problems have been practically solved," was presided over by Mr. O. C. Davis, of Waltham. Miss Abby L. Sargent, of Med-

ford, said her aim this year had been to draw children from the cheap picture shows. Accordingly, the library bought a radioticon and screen for approximately \$30 and began work last December with a presentation of "The Birds' Christmas Carol." From that time on, stories in series were conducted. Travel talk afternoons were followed up with the circulation of books on the subject. Industries of Medford, logging and shipbuilding, care of and kindness to animals, were other afternoons' entertainments. This year, Miss Sargent expects to try one long story continued from week to week, since desultory work merely produces "mental indigestion." Mr. Evans, of Woburn, thinks the services of many people who cannot afford to contribute money to the library can be had for the asking in a small community. He made most practical and economical suggestions for covering circulating magazines, for keeping newspapers when a library had no newspaper room, and disposing of other vexing matters of a like nature. Miss Thurston, of Leicester, spoke of the need in her library of a lecture room, and how she can make over what is now a museum for that purpose. She spoke, too, of getting a group of librarians together to solve the problems of book repairing, under Miss Tillinghast's direction. Miss Sornborger, of Hopedale, told of the Victrola concerts given at her library Sunday afternoons. People are invited to bring their own records, and one-twentieth of the population have so far cordially responded. The latter part of Saturday morning, Miss Tillinghast gave her book-mending demonstration.

EUGENIA HENRY, *Recorder.*

#### WYOMING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Six librarians and library trustees of Wyoming met in Laramie, Wyoming, on October 6 to discuss Wyoming library affairs. This was the first meeting of librarians ever held in the state. The meeting had been arranged by Mrs. William Snow, a trustee of the Basin Public Library, and chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Grace Hebard, librarian of the University of Wyoming. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, was invited to participate in these meetings and did so as the representative of the American Library Association.

The first meeting was held in the auditorium of the Laramie Public Library building. Mrs. Snow presided and Miss Clark, candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, acted as temporary chairman.

Mr. Hadley was asked to explain the workings of a state library association and to tell what benefits to the library interests of Wyoming such an association might bring.

During the meeting about fifty members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, many of whom were interested in the library development of the state, and whose clubs were back of the library activities, joined the meeting.

Following Mr. Hadley's address, it was decided by unanimous vote to organize a Wyoming Library Association, and a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed consisting of Dr. Grace Hebard, Mr. Hadley, Mrs. Gibson Clark of Cheyenne, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, Mrs. N. E. Corthell of Laramie, Mrs. Merritt of Douglas, and Mrs. William Snow.

Dr. Hebard then discussed the activities of the University of Wyoming in sending out traveling libraries over the state. Dr. Hebard has the department of political economy at the State University, but for many years she has also served as librarian at the University, which has a library containing some 36,000 volumes. Owing to the call for books from isolated communities in the state, she started eleven traveling libraries from the University and will continue to send them out until a Library Commission can take charge of this phase of work.

A second meeting of librarians and trustees and those interested in library work was held on the following day. Dr. Hebard presided and Mr. W. S. Ingham, librarian of the Laramie Public Library, was made secretary. Among those present at this meeting was Dr. C. A. Duniway, president of the University of Wyoming, who gave a short talk on the library needs of the state. He said that one of the hindrances to the best library work came from the fact that in Wyoming the three library trustees for each public library were appointed by their respective county commissioners and that these commissioners frequently failed to appreciate the proper qualifications for successful work by library trustees. Dr. Duniway then presented a resolution, which was passed, and which will be sent as a communication from the Wyoming Library Association to all the county commissioners in the state. The resolution requested the county commissioners, in naming trustees of Wyoming public libraries, to appoint only those who by their interest in libraries, or experience, were fitted to fill successfully the position of trustee.

In discussing library support, Mr. Hadley stated that the maximum county tax of one-fourth of a mill for library purposes, which

was designated by the Wyoming law, was too low, and advocated that this amount be raised to a tax of a mill for library purposes. The association decided to take up this matter of increased taxation for library support. Mr. Holiday, president of the Laramie Public Library board of trustees, stated that in his opinion the matter should be brought before the Wyoming legislature and the law amended to increase library appropriations. He called attention to the immense territory that each public library in Wyoming had to serve. The Wyoming library law makes each public library in the state a county library. As the distances are immense, it means that library service is expensive. The Laramie Public Library, for instance, is the county library of Albany county, which is 120 x 70 miles in extent, an area of 8,400 square miles.

Mrs. Gibson Clark of Cheyenne, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, stated that library work was backward in many Wyoming libraries because of the untrained librarians in charge of work. She urged that the new association take its stand for the appointment only of trained librarians.

The committee on the constitution then submitted a report which was adopted unanimously. An interesting feature in the by-laws was a provision that the chairman of the library extension committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs should be ex-officio a member of the executive committee of the Wyoming Library Association.

Twenty-one persons then signed the constitution and became charter members of the Association. Dr. Duniway was one of these. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Grace Hebard, librarian University of Wyoming; vice-president, Mrs. William Snow, trustee of the Basin Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. S. Ingham, librarian of the Laramie Public Library.

The members felt enthusiastic over the formation of the association. It was decided to meet annually and to join the Colorado Library Association in bi-state meetings when this was feasible. The officers of the association believe that the librarians of the state will attend the state meetings, although the distances are very great. One librarian present who lived nearer Laramie than many others, stated that the round trip fare to the library cost her \$60 and that over 24 hours were spent in the journey on the train.

On the evening of the 7th, the newly organized Library Association met with the general Federation of Clubs, when Mr. Had-



ley spoke on the work of a public library commission and its influence on the state.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the association following this address, it was decided that until a Library Commission could be established by the state legislature, the University of Wyoming should be asked to permit Dr. Hebard to devote some of her time to acting in an advisory capacity for librarians of the state. At present there are seventeen libraries in the state of Wyoming. A resolution was passed asking the club women present to request the library trustees in their respective towns, to see that their librarians join the Wyoming Library Association and to send them to its annual meetings.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Little Falls, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 to 17, 1914. Arriving librarians and guests of the association were met at trains by a cordial receiving committee of Little Falls citizens and were taken in automobiles to the homes, where they were entertained during their stay in the city.

An informal reception was held, Tuesday afternoon, in the library, where tea was served by the staff, and after registration, members of the association were taken for an automobile ride through the town and adjoining country. In the evening a dinner was served by the ladies' club of the Congregational Church in the church gymnasium to ninety guests. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. L. D. Brown, vice-president of the Little Falls Library Board, to which the president of the association, Miss Martha Wilson, responded.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. William Dawson Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, on "The margin of leisure." He classified people generally in two classes—one class comprising those who are so busy that they have no time for anything but themselves and their own pursuits; the other class, including those who, through wiser expenditure of their moments, find time to admit the performance of many things outside of their professional limits. Dr. Johnston recommended gardening or the pursuit of nature study as a means of contrast and relief from the confinement of library work. His second recommendation for the use of leisure was for the librarian to inform himself of the contents of the volumes on the shelves of the library. This, he pointed out, is the most profitable means of recreation for the librarian. At the conclusion of the evening

program, the visiting librarians were guests of Mr. C. A. Weyerhaeuser and Mr. R. Drew Musser at a special performance of the photoplay, "Hiawatha," at the Victor Theater.

On Wednesday morning the second session was held. Miss Baldwin spoke of a teachers' pension bill which is to come before the legislature at the next session. School librarians are not included in this bill, and at Miss Baldwin's suggestion, a committee, consisting of Miss Baldwin, Miss Dorothy Hurlbert and Mr. R. L. Walkley, prepared a resolution which was adopted by the association, that school librarians should be eligible for teachers' pensions, according to the standard of service and training. A copy of this resolution will be sent to the Minnesota Education Association.

A tentative suggestion was made by the president that the secretary of the library committee be made *ex-officio* permanent secretary of the Minnesota Library Association, but no action was taken on the matter.

The program of the morning followed, the main theme being "The library and public recreation." As recreational adjuncts, Miss Dorothy D. Hurlbert, librarian of the Moorhead Normal School Library, advocated the use of moving pictures in the library. Miss Hurlbert has investigated the film-making concerns, their educational or otherwise advantages, their use at the present time in libraries and other educational and scientific institutions, and strongly recommends the use of moving pictures either through the State Library Commission or independently. Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of the Virginia Public Library, told of the use of the Victrola in that library. Miss Margaret J. Evans, of Northfield, gave a talk, entitled "After all—books," maintaining that there is nothing so truly recreative as reading for pleasure, the reader having as reward not only the accretion of knowledge and strength, but also the friendships of those great characters who live in the pages of books. "How to tell a story" was outlined by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, who advocated the grouping of children by age, and advised small groups. In answer to a question, Mrs. Thomsen stated that it was better primarily to tell the story; but in stories where the language of the author is essential, rather than to commit it to memory, it is better to read it aloud. The great art of the story-teller is for her not to be noticed in the telling, to forget everything but the children and the story.

The topic of the afternoon was "The library and the club." The first subject, "Program-

making for clubs," was discussed by Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Chisholm Public Library. Mrs. Margaret Baker, of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, spoke on "The town library and the country club," telling of the work done in the department for rural communities and emphasizing the value of clubs and co-operative industries. She also described a model rural community in miniature, which was to be exhibited the following week at the Duluth Industrial Exposition. "Women's clubs and the recreation movement" was the subject of an inspiring talk by Mrs. Clarence L. Atwood, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Atwood defined the library as the first friend of the federated clubs of this state, stating that the foundation for all the clubs is study, and that first aid and co-operation have always been found at the library. Mrs. Atwood stated that there are at present 17,000 women enrolled in the various federated clubs of the state, and asked the co-operation of the libraries with these women in obtaining the passage of measures providing for (1) conservation of forests, especially in the northern part of the state; (2) good roads: the creation of a revolving fund to be used in road-making; (3) women's reformatory: the same opportunity for delinquent women that is given to girls in the reform school at Sauk Center. Mrs. Atwood made an earnest plea for the co-ducting of public amusement through libraries and schools. The afternoon session was closed with a story hour for the children of Little Falls by Mrs. Thomsen, and a trustees' round-table conducted by Mr. L. R. Moyer, of the Montevideo Library Board.

The evening meeting was held in the auditorium of the high school building. A group of ballads was sung by Mrs. C. A. Weyerhaeuser, accompanied by Mrs. R. Drew Musser at the piano.

The address of the evening, "The educational value of literature for children," was given by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. She deplored the story with a moral or truth attached, a sermon in disguise, saying that the child will not have that kind, and that it is hard to realize how children analyze even our most moral stories. She also objected in no uncertain terms to the teaching of nature by means of the well-known, belittling stories which make its wonders a mixture of human emotions and not a science; also the use of the finest of our literature to teach grammar. She advocated plays for children as a means of directing the imagination.

Thursday morning an experience meeting was conducted by the president. The first topic, "Helps in meeting the demands of the day," was discussed by Mr. A. D. Keator, of the Minneapolis Public Library. Mr. Keator outlined a large number of helps for the librarian in the way of special publications, speaking particularly of trade catalogs, informational booklets put out by manufacturing concerns, railroad and steamship advertising material, and state and municipal reports, besides the publications of various societies and institutions which may, in many cases, be obtained without cost. Bliss' Encyclopedia of Social Reform, in its discussions on special topics, often notes the name of the society or institution where more detailed information may be obtained, and a pamphlet compiled in 1911 for the New Jersey Library Association by the Newark Public Library, is entitled "Social questions of the day; selected sources of information." Mr. Keator mentioned a successful display of seed and nurserymen's catalogs in the Minneapolis Library in the spring, which was much used and appreciated. Emphasis was laid on newspaper clippings, and, in addition, Mr. Keator advised making use of duplicate copies of good news-magazines like the *Outlook*, *Literary Digest* and the *Independent* for supplementary clipping.

Social conditions governing the school and library were discussed under the head of "School relationships," by Miss Frances Sawyer, of Keewatin; Miss Eva Davis, of Sauk Center; and Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of Virginia. While due emphasis was laid upon the economy in administration, the main argument advanced was that the school and library formed the ideal nucleus for social center activities in the small town, and that by means of the library and the school the librarian is given the opportunity to reach and direct the children in their reading.

An administration question-box, conducted by Miss Baldwin, disclosed a number of interesting features of library work throughout the state. The new Chisholm Library has a room devoted to games which is used by various groups of boys in charge of a man, also by groups of girls from department stores, etc.; Miss Wiley, of Hibbing, reported a library booth at the county fair; the Minneapolis Library, by judicious advertising, secured a very successful circulation of books on the care of babies; the Two Harbors Library reported very satisfactory work with girls' clubs; the Fergus Falls Library had great success with the story hour during the past year;

Mankato Library plans to use library fines to pay for bringing art exhibits to the library.

The resolutions committee presented resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Little Falls for their hospitality, and to all officers and speakers for the excellent program provided.

The nominations committee made the following report: President, Dr. William Dawson Johnston, St. Paul; vice-president, Miss Alice Farr, Mankato; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul; executive committee, Miss Mabel Newhard, Virginia; Mr. L. R. Moyer, Montevideo.

A suggestion was made by the president that a committee be appointed to revise the constitution of the association. On motion, duly seconded and carried, this matter was referred to the incoming executive committee.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, October 8, 1914, with President Stevens in the chair and 128 members and guests present.

Four new members were elected, and the president then made a brief statement expressing pleasure at the union of the Long Island Club with the New York Library Club and welcoming the new members.

Mr. Donald Hendry, who was in charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in the International Exposition of the Book Industries and Graphic Arts at Leipzig in June and July, read a paper on Leipzig and the Exposition. After speaking of the importance of Leipzig as a publishing center and of the "Deutsche Bucherei," an institution founded in 1913 which is to contain one copy of every book published in Germany and of books in the German language published in other countries dating from 1913, Mr. Hendry described the "Städtische Büchereien," a system of four public libraries recently installed, and the "Leipziger Arbeiterbildungsinstitut" a private library enterprise with sixty branches which are patronized particularly by the Social Democratic party. Their circulation is very large and those who act as librarians and assistants give their services voluntarily.

Mr. Hendry gave an informal report of the annual meeting of the Germany Library Association, which he attended, and a general description of the scope of the Exposition.

In the library section German university libraries were strongly represented. The Berlin Royal Library showed a section of its reading-room and cases of printed catalog cards.

Leipzig University Library exhibited a charging-desk and there was a model of the Royal Library in Florence. In the A. L. A. section the exhibit did much to acquaint the library world of Europe with the extent of library work in America and with the methods employed. The children's room, fully equipped, was one of the most popular features.

The resignation of the officers elected in May was read. Their action was taken as a result of the consolation of the New York and Long Island clubs, which by forming a new club rendered their election invalid. The following officers were elected to take their places: President, Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library; vice-president, Miss Harriot E. Hassler, Queens Borough Public Library; secretary, Miss Eleanor H. Frick, librarian, American Society of Civil Engineers; treasurer, Mr. Robert L. Smith, Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. Jenkins on assuming the chair made a short address and said in part that the diversity of interests on the part of members in both the Long Island Library Club and the New York Library Club was now a thing of the past; that the two clubs were now one, and that there should be a desire to do twice as much because of our enlarged membership. He stated further that there was an opportunity to make the New York Library Club not only one of the largest but one of the most effective clubs. Becoming better acquainted one with another, and making the *Bulletin* representative of the club, were two suggestions to this end.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting at the Damon Memorial Public Library, Holden, Mass., Oct. 1. The club received a very hearty welcome from Mr. W. L. Williams, trustee of the Holden Library.

After a short business meeting, the "Question-box" was opened by Miss Florence E. Wheeler, and the members of the club joined in a most informal discussion of library problems. It was such a practical method of solving problems, it will undoubtedly be repeated at future meetings.

Miss Abby B. Shute, librarian of the Free Public Library at Auburn, Mass., gave a very interesting paper on the work with children in a small library. "How the public libraries may assist in the work of the extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural College" was taken up by Prof. Laura Comstock, of the department of home economics. Prof. Comstock not only pointed the way to help the

M. A. C. work, but she gave many practical suggestions in regard to the best books to purchase, and told of many ways in which the college extension work could be of service to the libraries.

Mr. Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, read a paper on "The library and the general morality of a community." The paper was full of very broad ideas, and was a splendid inspiration to all library workers.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Forty-seven students are enrolled for the school year, which began Oct. 7. Twenty of these are in the senior and 27 in the junior class. Six of those listed with the former class are members of earlier classes who are continuing their school work in connection with their service as members of the State Library staff. Fifteen of the 20 seniors and 18 of the 27 juniors have had some library experience. The European war and the resulting financial stringency in many parts of the United States has caused an unusually large number of admitted candidates to postpone entrance until 1915. One European student has been unable to attend until conditions are more stable, and in one case an applicant under consideration has gone to the front as a volunteer in the allied armies. One of the present senior class was in Europe at the beginning of the war, but was, fortunately, able to return without serious delay. A list of the students follows:

#### Class of 1915

- Bailey, Beulah, Troy, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1912; indexer, Shaw, Bailey & Murphy Law Offices, Troy, July-Sept., 1914.  
 Claflin, Helen Mildred, Attleboro, Mass., B.A., Smith College, 1913.  
 Cobb, Mary Elizabeth, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Syracuse University, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.  
 Colwell, Emily Kerr, Granville, O., Vassar College, 1911-12; B.A., Denison University, 1913; student assistant, Denison University Library, Oct., 1912-Feb., 1913.  
 Gilchrist, Donald Bean, Franklin, N. H., B.A., Dartmouth College, 1913; student assistant, Dartmouth College Library, 1910-13.  
 Grant, Thirza Eunice, Cleveland, O., B.A., Oberlin College, 1907; Western Reserve University Library School, 1907-08; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, July-Dec., 1908; instructor, Western Reserve University Library School, Jan., 1909-Aug., 1913; assistant in charge of reference work, Michigan Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, Sept., 1913-Jan., 1914.  
 Greene, May, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Wellesley College, 1910.  
 Hall, Anna Gertrude, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1906; student assistant, Stanford University Library; assistant, catalog and

- accession departments, Stanford University Library, 1906-13; cataloger Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, 1913-14; organizer, Salinas (Cal.) Public Library, 1909.  
 Hallsted, Sarah, Waterloo, N. Y., William Smith College, 1909-10; B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.  
 James, Helen Craig, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1912; assistant cataloger, W. H. Bartlett's private library, Vermejo Park, N. M., Sept., 1914.  
 Lawson, Mildred H. Troy, N. Y., Pd.B. New York State Normal College, Albany, 1907; B.A. 1912; organizer, Sabbath school library, Temple Beth Emeth, Albany, Sept., 1914.  
 McCollough, Ruth Dorothy, Franklin, Ind., B.A. Franklin College, 1913.  
 McMillen, James Adelbert, Albany, N. Y., B.A., University of Missouri, 1913; assistant and librarian, Maryville (Mo.) Public Library, 1906-09; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13; cataloger, reference department, New York Public Library, July 1-Sept. 30, 1914; assistant, legislative reference section, New York State Library, Oct., 1914-date.  
 Norton, Margaret Cross, Rockford, Ill., Rockford College, 1909-12; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1913; M.A. 1914.  
 Pidgeon, Marie Kiersted, Saugerties, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1912; student assistant, Vassar College Library, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.  
 Sherrard, Mary Campbell, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Wilson College, 1900; assistant, reference section, New York State Library, Oct., 1914-date.  
 Thompson, Elizabeth Hardy, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Smith College, 1908; New York State Library School, 1911-12; temporary cataloger, Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, July, 1912-July, 1914; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1914-date.  
 Thompson, Ruth Elizabeth, Denver, Colorado; New Hampshire State College, 1908-09; B.A. University of Denver, 1912; assistant Denver Public Library, June, 1912-date.  
 Vashinder, Lida C., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Elmira College, 1901; apprentice assistant, Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, Mar.-May, 1909; New York State Library School, 1909-10; cataloger, Waterloo (N. Y.) Public Library, July, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1912-date.  
 Ver Nooy, Winifred, Albany, N. Y., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1912; apprentice, University of Chicago Library, Oct., 1912-Sept., 1913; loan desk assistant, July, 1914.

#### Class of 1916

- Beatty, M. Irene, Oil City, Pa., B.A. Allegheny College, 1913; apprentice course, Oil City Carnegie Library, 1909.  
 Bircholdt, Harriet Nebe, Buffalo, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1911.  
 Bronk, Clara Louise, Amsterdam, N. Y., B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1912; substitute, Amsterdam Free Library, July, 1913-Sept., 1914.  
 Brown, Ruth Lydia, Montpelier, Vt., B.A. Smith College, 1914; apprentice, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, summers of 1913, 1914.  
 Carver, Helen, Cambridge, Mass., B.A., Radcliffe College, 1911; B.S. Simmons College, 1913.  
 Castle, Carolyn May, Rochester, N. Y., B.A. University of Rochester, 1913; assistant, Rochester Public Library, 1913-14.  
 Dart, Izella M., Minneapolis, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1907.  
 Driscoll, Marie Monica, Reading, Pa., B.L. Trinity College, Washington, D. C., 1912; assistant, Reading Public Library, Jan.-Aug., 1914.  
 Edwards, Edith, New York, N. Y., Wells College, 1897-99; B.A. University of Chicago, 1901; John B. Stetson University, 1907-12; probationer and substitute, New York Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914.  
 Emerson, Ralf Pomeroy, Detroit, Mich., B.A. Williams College, 1907.  
 Furnas, Marcia Moore, Valley Mills, Ind., B.A. Earlham College, 1906; Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10; summer school, Indiana Public Library Commission, 1911; assistant cataloger, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Oct., 1913-date.



Gilfillan, Emily Muriel, New York, N. Y., B.A. University of Michigan, 1914; student assistant, University of Michigan Library, Jan.-June, 1913.  
 Grannia, Edith Emily Higbee, Mankato, Minn., Hamline University, 1911-12; B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1914; assistant and temporary librarian, Minnesota State Normal School, Mankato, 1907-10; substitute assistant, Mankato Public Library, 1907-10.  
 Grenside, Adelaide Hildegarde, Guelph, Canada, B.A. Trinity College, University of Toronto, 1914.  
 Haynes, Marguerite Biddle, Emporia, Kan., B.A. College of Emporia, 1913; Kansas State Normal College, Course in Library Science, 1913-14; organizer, Nortonville (Kan.) City and high school library, July-Aug., 1914.  
 Hull, Edna Morris, Warren, O., Oberlin College, 1903-04; B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1907; student assistant, Mount Holyoke College Library; apprentice course, Carnegie Library, Conneaut, O., July-Aug., 1914.  
 Lanceland, Hilda Marguerite, Amity, Ore., Pacific University, 1908-10; B.A. Whitman College, 1913; desk assistant, Whitman College Library, 1911-13.  
 Laws, Helen Moore, Milford, N. H., B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1910; student assistant, Mount Holyoke College Library, 1907-10; assistant, 1910-14.  
 Meisel, Max, Brooklyn, N. Y., B.S. College of the City of New York, 1914; Cornell University, summer session, 1912.  
 Moore, Edna Grace, Westerville, O., B.A. Otterbein University, 1904; M.A. Ohio State University, 1907; Columbia University, summer session, 1909; Chicago University, summer session, 1910.  
 Morgan, Jeannette Catherine, Schenectady, N. Y., B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University, 1909; University of Greifswald, Germany, summer session, 1909; University of Berlin, winter semester, 1909-10; classifier and cataloger, Stanford University Library and Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, 1912-14.  
 Oberholzer, Katherine Acker, Troy, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1914.  
 Retvedt, Ragnhild, Trondhjem, Norway, B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, 1913-14.  
 Shields, Ethel Agnes, Rochester, N. Y., B.A. University of Rochester, 1914; student assistant, University of Rochester, summers of 1911, '12, '13; temporary assistant, Rochester Theological Seminary, summers of 1913, '14; assistant, Rochester Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914.  
 Webb, William, Westchester, Pa., B.A. Haverford College, 1913; student assistant, Haverford College Library, 1911-13.  
 Wilkie, Florence, Ashville, N. C., B.A. State College of Kentucky, 1906.  
 Winslow, Mary Amy, Indianapolis, Ind., B.A. Earlham College, 1910; University of Wisconsin, summer 1911.

The class of 1914 has elected the following officers for the year: President, Mary C. Sherard, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Ruth D. McCollough, Franklin, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, May Greene, Albany, N. Y.

A reception for the students and faculty was given by Mr. and Mrs. Wyer in Room 310, one of the school lecture rooms, on the evening of October 8. This room, which is in many ways admirably adapted to the holding of informal receptions and similar social functions, has supplied the need of a school social center, so much felt while the school was in its old quarters in the Capitol.

Miss Mary L. Sutliff ('05), for several years an instructor in the school and now an instructor in the New York Ppublic Library School, has given her excellent collection of book plates and *ex libris* literature to the school in honor of the faculty anniversary of

April 1, 1914. It contains 703 book plates, many of them of considerable value, 4 books and 62 pamphlets relating to book plates, 11 autograph letters and a large amount of miscellaneous material on the subject.

Those who had the pleasure of meeting Mme. L. Haffkin-Hamburger this past summer will be pleased to learn that she finally secured passage on one of the Pacific lines of steamers and sailed from San Francisco for Moscow via Japan and Siberia, Sept. 26.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, teacher of cataloging, has returned, looking entirely made over by her five months of enforced rest, and her marked improvement during the first two weeks of teaching encourages us to believe that she will be able to carry on the work of the year without difficulty.

Of the twenty-five members of the class of 1914 now at work, nine are in Greater New York, five of these being in the New York Public Library; seven are in the Middle Atlantic states, three in New England, four in the Middle West, one on the Pacific coast, and one in the District of Columbia; seven are general assistants in public libraries, six are doing cataloging or other clerical work, four are in children's work, four in special library work, and two are doing reference work; one is head of a branch, and one is librarian of a small public library. They are placed for the most part in public libraries, only three being in college libraries and four in special libraries.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Florence J. Higley, 1910, was married on October 6 to Mr. Alfred C. Duncan, of Brooklyn.

Miss Mabel Bogardus, 1913, has been made children's librarian of the St. Agnes branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen G. Alleman, 1914, has received an appointment as general assistant in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Eleanor Gleason, 1914, has been appointed librarian of the School of Religious Pedagogy at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Miss Eleanor Gray, 1914, has been made assistant at the Library of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn.

Miss Catherine E. Pennington, 1914, has been given a permanent appointment in the Library of the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Elizabeth M. Sawyer, 1914, who re-



turned to the Cleveland Public Library, has been put in charge of the Temple branch.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The school reopened September 28, with an enrolment of 39 juniors, 3 (probably 4) part-time students from the staff, and 35 seniors. The juniors represented 15 states, Canada and China, as follows: New York, 12; Minnesota, 4; New Jersey, 4; Michigan, 3; California, 2; Massachusetts, 2; and one each from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, Vermont, Canada, and China. The part-time students represented three states—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—and the seniors fifteen states and Finland, as follows: New York, 10; New Jersey, 4; Connecticut, 3; Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania, each 2; and one each from Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia and Finland. In the total enrolment, 17 colleges and universities and 4 state normal schools are represented by 28 graduates. The staffs of the following libraries are also represented: the public libraries of New York, Akron, Cleveland, Detroit, East Orange, Hartford, Madison (N. J.), Minneapolis, Newark, New Rochelle, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Pottsville (Pa.), St. Paul, St. Louis, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington (D. C.); the libraries of Boone College, Columbia University, Harvard University, Leland Stanford University, and of the state universities of Idaho and Iowa.

Eleven students arrived September 14 for the preliminary fortnight of practice. Several students were among the American refugees abroad, but all but one senior and one junior reached the school during the first week of the term.

Some changes have been made in the junior curriculum, giving less time to the expansive classification and more to book selection. The class has also been divided into two sections for the work in fiction, Miss Mary O. White taking Section II. The seniors are distributed as follows: seven in the school and college course, seven in the advanced reference and cataloging course, sixteen in the administration and seven in the children's librarians' course. Two students are following two courses and doing unpaid practice. The others are placed for the year in various departments of the library as listed:

May E. Baillet, 115th Street branch, children's room.  
Rachel H. Beall, 58th Street branch, children's room.  
Elizabeth V. Briggs, reference catalog room.

Mabel Cooper, 96th Street branch.  
May V. Crenshaw, Central circulation.  
Francis J. Dolezal, stack division.  
Florence E. Foahay, Aguilar branch.  
Marietta Fuller, reference catalog room.  
Edith J. R. Hawley, unpaid practice.  
Frances Kaercher, Tompkins Square branch, first assistant.  
Rose Kahan, science division.  
Elizabeth L. Kamenetzky, Woodstock branch.  
Mary McDonnell, Central circulation.  
Katharine Maynard, Webster branch, first assistant.  
Dorothy P. Miller, Travelling libraries division.  
Mary L. Osborn, Riverside branch.  
Dorothy N. Rogers, Ft. Washington branch.  
Irene E. Smith, Library School, teachers' assistant.  
Rachel N. T. Stone, Central circulation.  
Allan V. Toruudd, main reading-room.  
Elizabeth T. Williams, unpaid practice.  
Mary E. Winslow, Washington Heights branch, children's room.  
Frances R. Young, Cathedral branch, children's room.

Mrs. Alma D. Custead, a senior, comes in from the Public Library of Patchogue, L. I., of which she is librarian, two mornings a week for the work of the school, and Miss Dorothy B. Hepburn takes the work while holding a position in the library of the American Museum of Natural History.

The following students, graduates of other library schools, have been admitted to senior courses: Ruth Brewer, Indiana Library School and library of Idaho University; Margaret E. Calfee, Western Reserve Library School and Cleveland Public Library; Elsie M. Cornew, Drexel Institute Library School and New York Public Library; Juliet A. Handerson, Western Reserve Library School and Cleveland Public Library; Sara L. Kellogg, Drexel Institute Library School and Columbia University Library; May L. Milligan, Western Reserve Library School and Akron (O.) Public Library; Susan M. Molleson, Pratt Institute Library School and New York Public Library.

The schedule of senior lectures of the first two weeks is here given:

*School and college library course:* Marie A. Newberry, on "The normal school situation," "Training in books in normal schools," "Teachers' Institutes," and "The bibliography of school libraries."

*Advanced reference and cataloging:* Henrietta C. Bartlett, four lectures and a quiz on "Bibliography."

*Administration course:* Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Relation of the library to civic institutions," "Study of a community," "Immigration," "Industrial questions," "Recreation," and "Child welfare activities."

*Children's librarians' course:* Frederick W. Jenkins, "Study of a community," "Immigration," "Industrial questions," "Recreation," "Child welfare activities"; Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books," first of a

course of talks on the subject. As an exercise in observation, the class was assigned to the visiting of various east side branch children's rooms.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Students who have not returned for the diploma are placed as per the ensuing list:

Jessie M. Callan, assistant, Carnegie Library, Braddock, Pa.  
 Katharine Esselstyn, assistant, Harlem branch, N. Y. P. L.  
 Italia E. Evans, assistant, Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
 Agnes Fleming, assistant, 67th Street branch, N. Y. P. L.  
 Marjorie H. Holmes, first assistant, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.  
 Mignon R. Tyler, assistant, Hudson Park branch, N. Y. P. L.  
 Sophie A. Udin, assistant, Rivington Street branch, N. Y. P. L.

Other appointments will be found in the column, "Librarians."

#### ALUMNI

A committee of the Alumni Association has prepared for the use of the entering class a list of satisfactory lodging and boarding houses and of inexpensive restaurants. Sixty-seven of the seventy alumni of the classes of 1913-14 and 1914-15 have joined the Alumni Association.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The total enrollment in the college is greater this year than ever before. On October 6, the number of students was 1056 with applications for admission being received. Of this total registration, over a hundred are in the various classes of the library school. The freshman class in that department shows an increase over that of 1913-14.

No very radical changes in program are to be noted, but some few have been made which it is hoped will be improvements. More time is to be given to classification and less to the preparation of an original bibliography. In the one-year course, the amount of cataloging will be nearly doubled. In the first term the students are having a course by themselves which corresponds to that given to the sophomores, and in the second term they will combine with the seniors. In order to gain time for this it will be necessary to omit the course in business methods, but some of the work formerly included in it will be given in library economy, especially the printing, proof reading and editing, where it is possible to utilize the experience of Miss Hyde in those lines. The only other change of any significance is in the course in book selection. This was formerly given once a week throughout the year to a class consisting of juniors and the one-

year students. As there seemed advantages in making it a senior subject, the way was paved last year and in 1914-15, there will be two divisions, the seniors meeting once a week throughout the year and the one-year students twice a week during the second term. In order to afford a concrete test of the principles laid down for book selection, namely, that a knowledge of the community and of the library are essential as well as a knowledge of books, the seniors are to make a study of the problem of the selection of books for the Simmons College Library for 1914-15 and to embody the results in a paper.

Most of the present senior class and many of the juniors had at least two weeks of actual practice in libraries during the summer and their reports testify to the value of the experience.

The school looks forward to the privilege of hearing Prof. Root lecture, when as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Training he inspects the school on November 5-7.

JUNE R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening exercises of the school were held on the afternoon of September 22. They were presided over by President Thwing, who gave a stimulating talk on the elements entering into successful professional work. The dean, Mr. Brett, and the director both spoke briefly.

The regular class of 1915, consisting of 25 members, represents 12 states and territories, as follows: Ohio, 10 (5 being from Cleveland); two each from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and Washington; one each from New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Montana, and Hawaii. Twenty-two have had previous library experience, ten have had college work and four have college degrees. Only two part-time students are enrolled, as it is now the policy of the school to accommodate as many full-time students as possible within the limit of the class number. The "open course" during the winter will, it is expected, provide for special students.

Slight adjustments have been made in the faculty assignments, the book evaluation course, formerly conducted by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, being now in charge of the director with lecturers on special classes of books. The course in trade bibliography and loan systems will be conducted by Miss Howe, and the minor technical subjects will be given by Miss Elizabeth H. Cass, the new member of the faculty who comes to the Library School from the Illinois State University Library.

The gift from the alumni to the school of a Victor victrola, with a number of records, is much appreciated and enjoyed by the faculty and the present class. It is planned to make use of it in connection with story recitals of some of the great music-dramas and also for class and school functions.

The school was represented at the Ohio Library Association meeting at Dayton, Oct. 6-9, by the director, who spoke on the "Library survey of the Woodland Library district" made by the students last year. Mr. Brett, Miss Eastman, Miss Burnite, and Mr. Hirshberg were in attendance. Several of the alumni from the libraries of the state were present, and a Western Reserve dinner was given, with Miss Doren, the Dayton librarian and the first director of the school, as an honored guest.

## ALUMNI NEWS

Zana K. Miller, 1905, formerly librarian with The Indexers, of Chicago, is now the librarian of the Spies Public Library at Menominee, Michigan.

Theodosia E. Hamilton, 1907, has taken the position of assistant cataloger in the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, will attend the New York State Library School this year.

Alicia Burns, 1908, was married Oct. 1, to Mr. Isaac M. Stickney, of Cleveland.

Gertrude H. Sipher, 1913, has taken a position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Margaret E. Calfee, 1914, is a senior in the New York Public Library School this year.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S  
LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened for the fourteenth year on Thursday morning, Oct. 1. The director, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, made the opening address, after which Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant librarian of the New Jersey State Library and organizer of the New Jersey State Library Commission, gave a series of lectures on "What makes library work a success," "Experiences of an organizer," and "Point of contact."

The enrollment for the year is the largest the school has ever had, a total of 40 students, the entering class numbering 32 and the senior class 8. Ten states, the District of Columbia, and British Columbia, Canada, are represented. Three students have had previous training in other library schools, and 12

hold university or college degrees. The list of students is as follows:

## Junior Class

Alice Elizabeth Booth, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annie E. Carson, Saltsburg, Pa.  
Margaret Jean Clay, Victoria, B. C., Canada.  
Mary Frances Cox, Sandwich, Ill.  
Irma Andrus Diescher, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Stella Tabor Doane, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Louise Endicott, Washington, D. C.  
Esther Friedel, Jefferson, Wis.  
Irene M. Galbreath, Butler, Pa.  
Louise Guiraud, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Ruth Hughes, Washington, D. C.  
Rachael Helen Langitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Harriett Worrall Leaf, Rochester, Pa.  
Isobel McConnell, Cadiz, Ohio.  
Jean McFarlane, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Maud W. Marston, Detroit, Mich.  
Bessie Painter, Wireton, Pa.  
Amelia Pickett, Montrose, Pa.  
Marion M. Pierce, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mary Helen Pyle, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Maud B. Rackett, Amangansett, L. I., N. Y.  
Frances Rhoades, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Leslie Shaw, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Maude I. Shaw, Sandusky, Ohio.  
Virginia Slagle, Pullman, Washington.  
Edwina M. Steel, Huntingdon, Pa.  
Carolyn D. Stevens, Munhall, Pa.  
Alice Stoeltz, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lillian Elizabeth Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lenore Townsend, Spokane, Washington.  
Dorothy Wilson, Topeka, Kan.  
Mary R. Witmer, Brevard, N. C.

## Senior Class

Margaret Baxter Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Grace Nellie Gilleland, Bellaire, Ohio.  
Edith Irene Groft, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Helen Edith McCracken, Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
Helen Martin, Oberlin, Ohio.  
Edith Collins Moon, Morrisville, Pa.  
Mary Caroline Pillow, Butler, Pa.  
Jessie Gay Van Cleave, Marquette, Mich.

## ALUMNAE NOTES

Dorothy Bell Aschman, 1913, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie MacDowell Lowry, 1910, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library.

Lucy Dalbiac Luard, 1906, has resigned from the position of reference librarian in the Milton (Mass.) Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twenty-second year of the School opened Sept. 21, with an enrollment of 46—as many students as our present quarters and equipment can well accommodate. The seniors number 19 and the juniors 27.

## Seniors

Elsie L. Baechtold, Talladega, Ala., Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.  
Susan T. Benson, Urbana, Ill., Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.  
Minnie J. Bollman, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
Mabel L. Conat, Detroit, Mich., University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.  
Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Ill., State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.

Grace A. England, Detroit, Mich., Albion College, A.B., 1910.  
 Antoinette Goetz, Iowa City, Iowa, State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.  
 Margaret Herdman, Winnetka, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
 Edith Hyde, Lancaster, O., Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.  
 Marian Leatherman, Pittsburgh, Penn., Cornell University, A.B., 1907.  
 Fanny W. Hill, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
 Rose M. Mather, Plainfield, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.  
 Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kan., Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.  
 Alma M. Penrose, Grinnell, Iowa, Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.  
 Nellie R. Roberts, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.  
 Nellie M. Signor, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.  
 Alta C. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
 Zeliaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala., University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.  
 Margaret S. Williams, Hamilton, Texas, B.A., 1912.

*Juniors*

Effie G. Abraham, Muncie, Ind., Miami University, A.B., 1913.  
 Jessie E. Bishop, Evanston, Ill., Smith College, A.B., 1911.  
 Roma Brashear, Kirksville, Mo., University of Missouri, A.B., 1907.  
 Mary G. Burwash, Savoy, Ill., University of Ill., A.B., 1913.  
 Hazel Dean, Rolla, Mo., Northwestern University, A.B., 1913.  
 George A. Devenau, Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1912.  
 LeNoir Dimmitt, Austin, Tex., University of Texas, B.A., 1911.  
 Kate D. Ferguson, Petaluma, Cal., Special.  
 Florence M. Floyd, Austin, Tex., Assistant, University of Texas Library, 1912-14. Special.  
 Margaret D. Henley, Indianapolis, Ind., Earlham College, A.B., 1914.  
 Ethel Gyola Kratz, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
 Mildred McElroy, Delaware, O., Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1914.  
 Katherine L. McGraw, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1914.  
 Alma A. Menig, Denver, Col., University of Colorado, A.B., 1908.  
 Olga F. Moser, Sigel, Ill., University of Illinois, B.M., 1913. Special.  
 Gladys Nichols, Westerville, O., Otterbein University, B.A., 1914.  
 Wilma E. Ponder, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.  
 Beatrice Prall, Hope, Ark., University of Arkansas, B.A., 1911.  
 Miles O. Price, Plymouth, Ind., University of Chicago, S.B., 1914.  
 Ruth Sancke, Lawrence, Kan., University of Kansas, A.B., 1914.  
 Wilma L. Shelton, Terre Haute, Ind., University of Arkansas, A.B., 1914.  
 Maud Siebenthal, Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University, A.B., 1906.  
 Georgia O. Sloan, Bloomington, Ill., Illinois Wesleyan University, A.B., 1914.  
 Dey B. Smith, Hamilton, O., Miami University, B.A., 1911.  
 Charles H. Stone, Athens, Ga., University of Georgia, B.S., 1912. M.A., 1913.  
 Vendla Wahlm, Lindsborg, Kan., Bethany College, A.B., 1913.  
 Jessie B. Weston, Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1907.

The 46 students have received bachelors' degrees from 27 colleges and universities; 12 from the University of Illinois; 3 from the University of Chicago; 2 each from the University of Arkansas, the University of Texas

and Miami University; and one each from 22 other institutions. Three of the students are "special"; not presenting the required degree for entrance. Three students are men. The homes of the students are in the following states: Illinois, 18; Indiana, 5; Ohio, 4; Texas, 3; Kansas, 3; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Alabama, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Missouri, 2. Thirteen of the seniors are carrying only a part of the senior courses, being employed for whole or part time on the staff of the University Library.

The senior class entertained the juniors and the faculty informally on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, in the parlors of the Woman's Building.

The Library Club gave its annual formal reception Friday evening, Oct. 16, in the Woman's Building, the guest of honor being Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, who gave two lectures before the School Oct. 16 and 17, on "European libraries" and "Bibliography in colleges."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Recent appointments are as follows:

Alma M. Penrose, 1913-14, reviser, University of Illinois Library School.

Margaret S. Williams, 1913-14, cataloger, University of Illinois Library.

Lucile Warnock, 1913-14, in charge of the loan desk in Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, assistant in the Mississippi State Agricultural College.

Stella B. Galpin, B. L. S., 1914, loan assistant, University of Illinois Library.

Margaret I. Winning, 1913-14, assistant in Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School has been separated from the College of Liberal Arts and is now an independent school, instead of a department of the larger college.

The names of the students in this year's freshman class are:

Bail, Gratia Helen, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Bail, Ruth Elma, Weedsport, N. Y.  
 Bergh, Hazel Elizabeth, Webster, N. Y.  
 Blue, Delta Nellans, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Branch, Catherine, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Canfield, Edna Rae, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dixon, Lyla Mae, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Dollard, Mary E., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dominick, Leila Mae, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dusenbury, Mildred L., Conneaut, Ohio.  
 Foster, Dorothy, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Howe, Fanny C., Hoosick, N. Y.  
 Hughes, Esther Marie, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.  
 Johnson, Elsie Evelyn, Point Chautauque, N. Y.  
 Lapp, Florence Evelyn, Williamson, N. Y.  
 Meyer, Margaret Evans, Hazleton, Pa.



Nau, Elma Vaupelle, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.  
 Olmstead, Laura M., Coudersport, Pa.  
 Robinson, Anita Grace, Cambridge, N. Y.  
 Rosbrook, Ina Ada, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Saul, Esther Viola, Hazleton, Pa.  
 Scull, Lucile R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Scutt, Helen Almira, Marion, N. Y.  
 Stiles, Helen, New Haven, Conn.  
 Thomas, Martha Louisa, Lyndonville, N. Y.  
 Vanderveer, Lillie Hathaway, Saranac Lake, N. Y.  
 Wagner, Florence, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Welch, Dorothy Blakely, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Wilson, Lucile L., Nicholson, Pa.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Margaret S. Green is librarian of the Far Rockaway branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Ruth King has been appointed director of the juvenile department in the public library at Butte, Mont.

Clara Newth is head of the catalog department in the library of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Florence M. Lamb has been assistant in the Wells College Library at Aurora, N. Y.

Vesta E. Thompson was married to De Grover Van De Boe on September 16 at Coudersport, Pa.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

## RIVERSIDE LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Riverside (Cal.) Public Library has decided upon a very radical change in its plans for a training class. Heretofore it has had summer school for six weeks, winter school for six weeks, and training class work throughout the year. It was announced last summer that the summer school would be discontinued henceforth. The winter school has usually been conducted for six weeks beginning about the first week in January, but difficulties in the way of engagement of eastern teachers delayed the arrangement for the six weeks winter school this year and it has been found that better teachers can be secured and the work more conveniently adjusted both for students and for teachers by stretching out the work from about the middle of January to about the middle of May, a period, which is somewhat indefinitely fixed at present, from fifteen to nineteen weeks.

The plan will give one principal instructor with a practically clear field for her subject; after her subject has been completed another principal instructor, and after that another, and so on. Meanwhile there will be shorter programs and middle course work which will not seriously interfere with the principal instructor but will round out the subject matter and the whole plan which heretofore has been attempted in six weeks.

The plan may not attract as many people to the winter school because of its stretching

over such a long time. On the other hand it may attract a number of persons who want just one thing; for example—a thorough course in cataloging, or in classification, or in reference, or in documents. In either case the library feels justified in trying the experiment for one season. Miss Sabra Vought will be one of the instructors under the new arrangement, and it is hoped that other names can be announced in the next issue of the *JOURNAL*.

The training class will be divided into two sections. The first section will include those students who attended the summer school, and the second session all who entered between the close of the summer school and the first of October. The list of names follows:

## First Division

Bacon, Virginia Cleaver, Portland, Ore.  
 Dailey, Lilla B., Escondido, Calif.  
 Davis, Arline, Orange, Calif.  
 Furley, Lynette, Wichita, Kan.  
 Kneeshaw, Faye T., Escondido, Calif.  
 Ratliff, Eva I., Colton, Calif.

## Second Division

Inwood, Ruth, Santa Ana, Calif.  
 Saxton, Harriette A., Clarkston, Wash.  
 Lott, Emma Lee, Houston, Texas.  
 Moss, Dorothy R., Palo Alto, Calif.  
 Shuler, Evelyn, Raton, N. M.  
 Gazam, Ruth, Chrystal Springs, Wash.  
 Sanford, Nellie, Highgrove, Calif.  
 Rhine, Mrs. J. W., Goshen, Calif.  
 Stamm, Hannah, Visalia, Calif.  
 Smeal, Hilda, Long Beach, Calif.  
 Kimbley, Gertrude, Riverside, Calif.  
 Gantz, Flo, Pomona, Calif.

## LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School of the Los Angeles Public Library commenced its twenty-seventh session Oct. 5.

The sixteen students comprising the class of 1914-15 were selected by competitive examinations in which sixty applicants participated. All but three members of the class have had some college work or other advanced study.

The curriculum has been strengthened by an increase in the number of lecture and study periods and by the addition of new courses. Miss Helen Haines has been engaged as special lecturer to the Training School and will give among other courses a series of talks on the library movement and on the selection of fiction.

All members of the class of 1913-14 who desired positions have been engaged in library work during the summer and a number are now working under permanent appointment.

*The work of public libraries is a counter-irritant to intellectual apathy.*—LORD ROSEBURY.



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Reviews

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J. HENRY QUINN. Library cataloging. London: Truslon and Hanson, 1913. 256 p. D.

This desirable addition to the literature on cataloging is the work of an English pen. The opening paragraph truly epitomizes the layman's (and alas not only his) conception of what cataloging a library means, one of the constant discouragements a cataloger is called upon to face. The author gives a brief resumé of the history of modern cataloging of public libraries in his own country, and goes on to enumerate the qualifications necessary to the making of a good cataloger. It is interesting to note that there is no radical difference between the English and American librarian's demands and expectations, despite the difference in the libraries of the two countries and the variation in details of organization and administration. Mr. Quinn truly says "The cataloging of a library is one of the most troublesome and expensive departments of its administration" and he might have added just as truly that that is one of the great discouragements of the cataloger, who seems to be held morally responsible for an expense he or she cannot well control if good results are demanded. Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh has ably spoken in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and her "Plea for the cataloger" should be read by every cataloger. The author does not confine himself strictly to the dictionary catalog nor the card catalog, but rambles in the field of the classified catalog and the printed one. The practice of having printed catalogs in libraries still seems to obtain in England to some extent, to judge by the careful and minute directions given for the preparation of copy for the printer. The work contains many suggestions and hints which will prove useful to the American cataloger if looked upon merely as such and not observed unquestionably as rules. The various kinds of cards are taken up and explained, with illustrative examples, and though they differ somewhat in form and fullness from ours are sufficiently like to be very suggestive even to American catalogers. The form is not always to be commended however, or blindly followed. For instance, exception may well be taken to putting West Virginia under Virginia, West. Why not York, New, as well? The practice of not inverting the second author in a joint author entry, and of omitting the surname of the second should they be the same, as in the case of husband and wife, is hardly to my liking, our own method seeming de-

cidedly preferable. But one must not forget that habit makes slaves of us all.

T. H.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE OF CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS.

A code for classifiers; a collection of data compiled for the use of the committee by William Stetson Merrill, chairman. Type-written copy. 124 p.

After a careful reading and consideration of the tentative rules with their examples I ask myself "*cui bono?*" It is rather difficult to understand just the kind of people for whom this knowledge is intended. If, as the title reads, "for classifiers," it would seem somewhat superfluous surely, as we must presuppose in that case some previous training and a knowledge of and experience in cataloging and classification. It doesn't seem possible that any classifier deserving the name would need most of the directions given, or that an inexperienced and untought classifier would sufficiently profit by them without expert supervision. If, however, this code has been compiled with the intent of having it serve as a text-book for the study of classification, it would serve a more definite purpose and gain greatly in value, if a few more rules and examples were added. The elaborate pains taken by the committee, particularly its chairman, to record so fully the decisions or problems a classifier has to make and ponder over would make it especially valuable to an instructor in classification. If that is the committee's intent I would suggest changing the title to bring out this fact. The code could be made much more useful if the class number of some well-known and widely used system of classification (the Dewey decimal and the Cutter expansion for instance) were assigned in each case to the examples quoted in order to emphasize and make clear the point to be brought out. They would be much more suggestive so. In many instances the explanation does not seem to me to be sufficiently clear nor does the example, and in many others it would seem they are both unnecessary because so obvious, because a classifier worthy the name would not dream of thinking or doing otherwise than as indicated, except through carelessness or incompetence. Why, therefore, provide for a contingency not likely to happen? An unnecessary amount of stress has been laid on the problems of classifying biography, a class which in my opinion requires less explanation than almost any other. I find, too, that both in the body and the index of the Dewey decimal classification many of the directions repeated in this code are clearly given. A frequent trouble or cause of indecision in

classifying books is not due nearly so much to doubt of the intent of the author as to difficulty in finding a number in one's system of classification which fits it, which embraces that subject. For example I have a book under my hand at this moment "Unifying rural community interests" where both title and contents are *vague* and leave you somewhat in doubt as to the author's intent without a rather careful and detailed study of the book. When that is at last clear to you there remains the difficulty of finding a number in the Dewey decimal system of classification to fit it satisfactorily, or rather a number that will fit this and not too many other works apparently similar yet written from altogether different viewpoints. For example I should class this book in 630 as the best available place. Yet in this same class we put such books as Boss' "Farm management," Bailey's "Principles of agriculture," etc., which while they treat of the actual subject, yet are not written with the same intent and do not seem rightly to belong shoulder to shoulder with the first mentioned and others of like ilk.

Twould be a tremendous advantage to the cataloger could authors, potential and otherwise, be made to elucidate in plain language in a preface or introduction their "intent" for every book they write and publish. Some of them should be made to classify their own works as a penance. Of course one source of disagreement in the classification of books lies in the varying personalities doing this work and the consequent various view points which make different people interpret differently the intent of an author. The ideal way would be to have one person or one staff of classifiers working together classify all books purchased for libraries—but—that's a dream. After all a book can only occupy one space on the shelves and can therefore receive but one class number no matter how many subjects are treated or touched upon in it. So long as the classification of a collection is done consistently, so long as all material or like subjects are grouped together on the shelves, even if the result is disapproved of by some whose opinions differ as to the exact place, does it matter vitally after all? The public is rarely sufficiently familiar with the library's scheme of classification to do more than acquire a general idea or comprehension of it, and in any case it should not be encouraged to depend *solely* on the classification or in other words on the books grouped together on the shelves in the various classes—for all material on a desired subject. That would be misleading. It is the catalog after all which should and does supply full information regarding the

material on any given subject contained in the library, whether classed by itself under its own subject class number or of necessity with some other subject with which it is bound or incorporated. A book considered last year by the classifier may have been put in 630 and looking at it again in the light of present day experience and knowledge of the subject and its ramifications, she might desire to change it to 331. Yet if that should entail too much work it would not seem to me such a terrible thing to leave it in 630 provided always that all other material of similar import with similar intent were placed with it in the same class. Any wide awake classifier is prone to change her mind regarding her own decisions as her knowledge of a subject increases and broadens, but if she would retain her mental serenity she will not *always* change the class number with her mind. Else of changes there would be no end.

T. H.

### Librarians

ADAMS, Elsie, Pratt 1898, has resigned her position in the cataloging department of the Queens Borough Public Library, to accept a position in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

ADKINS, Venice A., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Public Library.

ALLEN, Mary W., Pratt 1900, who for some years was cataloger in the library of the Hispanic Society, has been made bibliographer to the New International Encyclopedia.

AVE-LALLEMANT, Theodore M., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., jun., 1914, has been engaged as indexer and translator by the Bureau of Education.

BLUE, Thomas Fountain, the colored librarian in charge of the eastern and western branches of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, was the subject of a biographical sketch in the Indianapolis *Recorder*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the negro race. Mr. Blue has been in charge of the western branch since its establishment in 1905, and is the first colored man in this country to be appointed librarian of a library exclusively for colored people.

BROWN, Martha, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie branch of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library to succeed Miss Helen Pfeiffer, who resigned several weeks ago. Miss Brown has for the last five years been

in charge of the children's department at the central public library.

CALKINS, Ruth H., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has gone to Wellesley College Library as temporary assistant.

CARSON, Jessie M., for seven years head of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned her position, to become assistant to the supervisor of children's work of the New York Public Library.

CASKEY, Emily J., formerly first assistant in the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed head of the division of work with schools just created in the juvenile department.

CLARK, Mabel, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the library of West Virginia University, Morgantown.

CROWELL, Edith H., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian at Bernardsville, N. J.

DE GOGORZA, Mrs. Flora, Pratt 1901, formerly librarian of the Leonard branch, has been made children's librarian of the new Brownsville children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

DILLS, Clara B., Pratt 1912, librarian of the Kings County (California) Library, has been appointed librarian of the Free Library of Solano county.

EGBERT, Mabel, who has been in Braddock (Pa.) Public Library for the past eleven years, has tendered her resignation. Miss Ida Wolf of Chicago, Ill., cataloger of the library of the University of Chicago, will succeed Miss Egbert, who goes to Connecticut.

FESENBECK, Mrs. J. A., librarian of the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned her position, after nine years of service. Miss Mildred Riley has been named as her successor.

FLICKINGER, Mrs. Caroline, head of the reference department of the Braddock (Pa.) Public Library, has resigned her position, and Miss Jessie Callan, formerly connected with the Braddock Library, but for the past year with the New York City Library, will take the place of Mrs. Flickinger.

FOOTE, W. W., formerly of Oberlin Library, who has been assistant librarian at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College for more than three years, has been elected librarian of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. He is succeeded at the Mississippi College by Miss Grace Barnes, who is an

alumna of Purdue University and who received her library training at University of Illinois Library School.

FORREST, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1906, has resigned her position in the Pennsylvania State College to become librarian of the Montana State College, Bozeman.

GORDON, Alys M., Pratt, 1902, has been appointed reference librarian at the East Orange Public Library.

GRASTY, Katherine, Pratt 1906, librarian of the Baltimore Eastern High School Library, has returned to New York as children's librarian at the Washington Heights branch of the New York Public Library.

GREER, Agnes F. P., librarian of the Ballard branch at Seattle, Wash., has been appointed head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning October 1.

GRUBBS, Eva, has been appointed librarian for the Zanesfield (O.) Public Library which was presented to the village by Dr. E. S. Sloan of Boston.

HAINES, Mabel R., has resigned her position as librarian of the Summit (N. J.) Public Library in order to work for the New Jersey Women's Political Union, at the headquarters in Newark.

HALL, Mary, former assistant librarian at the East Liverpool (O.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Harriet Goss. Miss Mary Miller, a former assistant at the library, will fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Miss Hall.

HIGGINS, Alice G., has resigned her position as assistant to the supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library. Miss Jessie M. Carson, formerly head of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, succeeds Miss Higgins.

HILD, F. H., formerly the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died at Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 10. Mr. Hild was successor to Dr. W. F. Poole as chief of the Public Library when the latter resigned in 1887, and he remained in charge until 1909, since which time he has not been engaged in library work.

HINCKLEY, George L., of the Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., has been elected librarian of the Redwood Library, in Newport, R. I., to succeed Mr. Richard Bliss, whose resignation went into effect Oct. 1. Mr. Hinckley is a graduate of Yale, and has had about ten years' experience in library work, having been connected with the Boston

Public Library before going to the Forbes Library at Northampton.

JEROME, Janet, Pratt 1907, formerly librarian of the Warren branch of the Denver Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library.

JILLSON, William E., has been elected librarian of the West Allis Public Library, West Allis, Wis. He will install the library in the new Carnegie building.

JOECKEL, Carlton B., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned his position as superintendent of circulation at the University of California Library to become librarian of the Public Library of Berkeley, Cal.

JOHNSTONE, Ursula K., Pratt Normal course 1913, formerly children's librarian at the Binghamton Public Library, has been made assistant in the library of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

JUDSON, Katherine B., New York State Library School, 1904-05, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

KAISER, Leila M., librarian in charge of the Winthrop branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, died, Oct. 19, after a brief illness. She had been connected with the Brooklyn Library service for eight years, and until recently had been in charge of the Concord branch in lower Brooklyn.

KARSTEN, Eleanor G., Ph.B., for two years secretary to the librarian of the University of Illinois, has resigned in order to become secretary to the president of Bryn Mawr College.

KNAPP, Ethel, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed to the position of reference librarian at the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Knapp is a graduate of Worcester College and of the Cleveland Library School.

KOSTOMLATSKY, Zulema, New York State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as librarian of the Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become superintendent of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

LAIDLAW, Elizabeth, Illinois, 1904-06, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, to accept the librarianship of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois.

LA TOURETTE, Alexandrine, Pratt 1908, assistant librarian of the Library of the University of Nevada, has gone to the Seattle Public Library as head of the Yesler branch.

LIBBY, Fanny M., Drexel 1914, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library, Newton, Mass.

LOTHROP, Alice B., who has been in charge of the periodical room in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for several years, has resigned her position, to become general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of that city.

LOVIS, Marion, formerly librarian of the high school library at Somerville, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Stadium High School Library, Tacoma, Wash. This library is now under the joint jurisdiction of the Board of Education and the Public Library of the City of Tacoma for the first time, and it is planned to make it a circulating branch for the community as well as a reference library for the high school students and teachers. Miss Lovis is a graduate of Simmons College and its library school.

MAHIN, Mrs. Emma L., librarian of the Muscatine (Iowa) Public Library, died Oct. 3. Mrs. Mahin began library work in 1898, in connection with a small book collection quartered in the basement of the high school building. On the dedication of a library structure in Muscatine, in 1901, and the perfection of a library organization under the state law, Mrs. Mahin was made a library trustee, and after a period of preparation was also chosen librarian. Her services in both capacities closed only with her death.

McMILLEN, James A., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

McKECHNIE, Alexandra, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., jun., 1914, has been appointed head of the circulation department in the Public Library of Calgary, Alberta.

MILLS, Gertrude D., assistant in the catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned, to enter the University of Washington, at Seattle, and later the library school of that institution.

MORGAN, Edith Marian, Illinois, 1912-13, who has been acting librarian of the Chicago Theological Seminary during the past year, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Gunnison, Colorado.

MORROW, Marjorie, a graduate this year of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, has been placed in charge of the children's department of the Duluth Public Library. Miss Alice Gaylord, Western Re-



serve, 1906, who was formerly children's librarian, now has charge of stations and extension work.

PACKARD, Ella E., has been appointed librarian of the Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas (Texas) Public Library. Miss Packard is a graduate of the University of Colorado, studied one year in the Library School of the University of Illinois, and has been connected with the Dallas Library for over two years.

PARSONS, Mrs. Willis, who has been acting as temporary librarian of the Worthington (Ohio) Public Library, has been elected the regular librarian.

PEARSON, Harriet A., Illinois, 1912-13, has resigned from the staff of the Lincoln (Nebraska) City Public Library, to become an assistant in the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College Library, at Fargo, North Dakota.

PETERS, Louise M., New York State Library School, 1911-12, has been appointed first assistant in the catalog department of the University of Missouri Library.

PORTER, Annabel, formerly head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been transferred to the juvenile department, of which she will have charge. Miss Porter is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, and has been head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library for several years.

POTTS, Marian Edith, who has just accepted and entered upon the work of a newly created position in the University of Texas, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has taken special work under Dr. Charles McCarthy, legislative reference librarian of that institution. Miss Potts will have charge of the package libraries which the university has prepared for use by clubs throughout the state.

ROTHROCK, Mary U., New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed reader's assistant in the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

SAVAGE, Etta Virginia, is filling the position of reference librarian in the Duluth Public Library, made vacant by the enforced absence of Miss Kaiser on account of ill health. Miss Savage is from the New York State Library School, 1913-14, and has been connected with the reference department in the University of Missouri Library and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

SAWYER, Ethel R., Pratt 1906, until recently head of the circulating department of the Seattle Public Library, has gone to the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon, to take charge of the new training class.

SCEARCE, Helen A., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

SEARCY, Katherine A., New York State Library School, 1907-08, has been appointed temporary assistant for the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

SHERRARD, Mary C., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed assistant in the reference section of the New York State Library.

STEVENS, Elizabeth C., Pratt 1898, has accepted the position of cataloger at the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library.

WALLACE, Charlotte E., Pratt 1897, who has been abroad for two years, has accepted the librarianship of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, to begin work January 1.

WALLACE, Marian K., assistant in the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the reorganization of the department which took place October 1.

WESSLEY, Frances, formerly assistant librarian at Brandon, Vt., has been appointed librarian at Westfield, Mass.

WHITEMAN, Margaret M., has been elected librarian of the Connellsville (Pa.) Public Library, to succeed Miss Elizabeth Clark, resigned. Miss Whiteman was graduated from Dickinson College in 1910 and from Drexel Library School in 1911. She spent a year as a cataloger in Columbia University Library and assisted in the organization of the Free Public Library at Pottsville, Pa. For the past two years she has been assistant librarian at Swarthmore College Library.

WILLIAMSON, Dr. C. C., who has been at the head of the economics division of the New York Public Library since its opening in the new building, has been transferred to the Municipal Reference branch, located in the municipal building.

WILSON, Mabel, temporary assistant in the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been given a permanent position, to succeed Miss Gertrude Mills, resigned.



## THE LIBRARY WORLD

### New England

#### MAINE

*Portland P. L.* Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1713; total 69,631. Circulation 85,485. New registration 4002; total 7070. Receipts \$23,854.58; expenditures \$22,615.84, including salaries \$7269.30, books \$1262.88, periodicals \$515.43, and printing and binding \$744.04.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Andover. Memorial Hall L.* Edna A. Brown, lbn. (41st annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1108; total 20,900. Circulation 35,737. New registration 394; total 2211. Income \$6602.84; expenses \$6786.74, including salaries \$2828.57, books and periodicals \$1048.55, binding \$295.13.

*Boston.* The program of free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library has been issued. About 60 lectures, on a wide range of topics, are announced. Those under the auspices of the Ruskin Club are given Monday afternoons, the others on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

*Cambridge.* There is further delay on the Widener Library at Harvard as a result of the continuation of strikes of men working on the interior. It is unlikely now that the building will be ready for occupancy before spring.

*Northampton.* The trustees of the Forbes Library have placed a bronze bust of Judge Forbes, by Bela Lyon Pratt, in the main entrance hall of the library.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* Educational visits to the Providence Public Library, Rhode Island School of Design and the Rhode Island Historical Society rooms during the coming four months have been arranged for classes in various grades of the grammar and primary schools throughout the city by Assistant Superintendent of Schools Towne. The visits began Oct. 14, and the last will be held Jan. 12. The trips will all be taken during regular school hours.

#### CONNECTICUT

*East Hartford.* A branch library has been started in Burnside by Miss Jessie Hayden,

librarian of the East Hartford Public Library, and Miss Bessie Robinson, assistant librarian. The library is situated in the kindergarten of the new Burnside School, and has proved very popular. Miss Hayden has 200 volumes, and on the opening day seventy-four children received books. There are about 100 books for the children in the branch and the same number for older people.

*Hartford.* Williams Memorial, Trinity College's new library and administration building, a gift of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, for twenty-seven years a member of the board of trustees, will be dedicated on Saturday, October 31. Addresses will be made by Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, honorarius of Trinity College in the class of 1912, director of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa., and by William N. C. Carlton, for ten years librarian at Trinity and at present head of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Clinton.* The mystery surrounding the identity of the donor of the \$100,000 library to Hamilton College was maintained at the dedication, Oct. 10, by Senator Elihu Root, when he said that the name would not be announced. Andrew Carnegie witnessed the ceremonies, but his presence is not believed to lend any clew to the unknown benefactor. Mr. Carnegie, just before the library was dedicated, received the honorary degree of LL.D., awarded him in 1913, which he had been unable to accept in person previously. Senator Root said, in dedicating the library, that Baron Steuben laid the cornerstone of the first college building 120 years before, near the site of the new library, which thus marked the connecting link between Hamilton's present and past. Mr. J. D. Ibbotson, Jr., the librarian, was recently elected vice-president of the New York State Library Association.

*New York City.* An important gift to the Public Library has come from Theodore Roosevelt. It is a collection of 464 volumes, 303 pamphlets, 19 maps, 5 charts and 58 plans, all relating to the commerce, customs, industries, sociology and literature of the Argentine Republic. Many of the works included in this collection are government documents and are of particular interest for the economic history of Argentine provinces and states.

*New York City.* The regular yearly examinations for eligibility to various grades in the Queens Borough Library service will be held in the latter part of November. Examinations will be held for all grades for which applications are received. These grades consist of Grade A, Branch Librarian; Grade B, First Assistant; Children's Librarian; Traveling Librarian; Cataloger; Grade C, Second Assistant. Persons desiring to take any of these examinations should send in their applications immediately.

*New York City.* The Public Library has received a collection of musical literature from Mrs. Julian Edwards as a memorial gift to her late husband. Mr. Edwards was born in England, but came to this country in 1888, and became an American citizen. For many years he was recognized as one of America's foremost composers of light opera. The collection presented by Mrs. Edwards contains about ninety full scores of operas; one hundred and fifty full scores of cantatas, concertos, oratorios, overtures, suites, etc.; three hundred vocal scores of operas, operettas, cantatas and oratorios; and three hundred and twenty-five books.

*New York City.* The New York Public Library has issued an 11-page pamphlet, entitled "Scheme of library service in the circulation department." After a short introductory statement describing the general administration of the library as a whole and the operation of the main building, description of the work of the circulation department is divided into seven sections under the headings, Appointments, promotions, and removals, Non-graded service, Graded service, Salaries, Substitutes, Examinations, and Probationers.

*New York City.* Three important collections of books and documents were destroyed in the fire which swept through offices in the superstructure of the uncompleted University Hall on the Columbia University campus, Saturday, Oct. 10. The collections destroyed included all the personal library on the history of Germanic civilization, brought to this country by Dr. Ernst Richard, professor of Germanic history. With Dr. Richard's documents went his personal notes, which he had gathered in a lifetime of study. All the official documents and records of the American Mathematical Association, which had its headquarters in the building, were also destroyed. Dr. F. N. Cole, professor of mathematics, was its secretary, and he had moved the documents from East Hall two years ago because he feared that East Hall might burn, while

University Hall, except for the temporary superstructure, was fireproof. The files of the first ten volumes of its publication, the *American Mathematical Society's Bulletin*, were destroyed, along with the stock collection of copies of all subsequent volumes. All of Dr. Cole's personal papers were destroyed with the society's papers. The complete reports of the investigations for the Prison Reform Association, with all the other notes and documents belonging to the association, were also stored here, and the only way to replace them will be to conduct the investigations a second time. As the lower floors, which were part of the permanent structure, were fireproof, the flames did not work down through them, but died out when they had consumed the temporary superstructure.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Newark.* Extensive improvements have been made on the Dryden Memorial Library, for employes of the Prudential Insurance Company. The library room has been greatly enlarged and more volumes are being added. The library now contains about three thousand books. The library acts in co-operation with the Public Library, and has a borrowing system similar to that of public school libraries. Collections of paintings and drawings are also borrowed from the Public Library, and are displayed on the walls. Part of the library room has been reserved for a Prudential museum which will be started during the next few weeks. Objects of interest to the employes will be on exhibition here, including the first policy written by the company and the first desk used by the late founder of the company.

*Newark.* A complete and careful revision of the 500,000 mounted and unmounted pictures for lending in the Public Library is now in process. The main object is to make the collection more useful to the public (1) by discarding mediocre material which it was thought necessary to save before the collection grew to its present size; (2) by systematically collecting material on subjects frequently called for and not adequately illustrated; (3) by choosing with the greatest care the main subject headings and the sub-divisions under which the pictures will be filed in a classification which will correspond to the needs of the various classes of borrowers. The collection will be self-indexing, with references from one subject to another whenever allied material may prove helpful. A vertical file contains lists, notes, pamphlets and catalogs on all art subjects.

*West Hoboken.* Branch libraries have been opened in Public School No. 6 and in Public School No. 3. At first, books will be lent to children only, but later it is expected to serve adults also. Each branch will have about 600 books, which may be returned at the library proper or at either branch.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* War has made itself felt in the project to raise the necessary \$300,000 for the purpose of erecting a new library building in this city. The managers of the institution have decided, because of the unsettled condition, not to start the subscriptions at this time. As soon as business recovers, however, a determined canvass will be made for funds.

### The South

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Hendersonville.* The commissioners of Hendersonville have appointed Mrs. Norma Bryson Sandifer as librarian of the Carnegie library of this city. The library, which was opened the last of September, is a \$10,000 building, erected of brick.

#### GEORGIA

*Macon.* Sixty members of the Macon Bar Association have organized the Macon Law Library Association, incorporated at \$3000. The new library will be open in a short time on the sixth floor of the Georgia Life building.

#### KENTUCKY

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Lexington, October 29-30.

*Ashland.* A small public library has been organized at Ashland under the direction of the Library Commission. The book collection was given quarters in one of the prominent retail stores, and consists of about 800 volumes. This collection is supplemented by a traveling library loaned by the commission.

*Corbin.* The contract is about to be let for a \$6000 Carnegie library here. A desirable lot in the center of the town has been donated by the town council, and the building will soon be started. In the meanwhile, the club women are conducting a flourishing little library and reading-room. The book collection, consisting of about 2000 volumes, will be donated to the city on the completion of the library.

*Frankfort.* The Frankfort Subscription Library, formerly conducted and supported by

the club women, has been converted into a free public library, with an annual appropriation from the town council of \$600. The book collection consists of about 3500 volumes, which are housed, rent free, in roomy quarters in the old State Capitol. The librarian, Miss Lockett Smith, has recently completed a course in the Indiana Summer Library School.

*Hopkinsville.* The negro citizens here have started a movement to secure an \$8000 library, the money to be secured through the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Already the promoters of the movement have secured a favorable answer from the Carnegie Corporation, and the matter will be laid before the city council at an early session. The \$15,000 Carnegie library for the white people has just been completed and was opened to the public Sept. 28.

*Stanford.* A public library and reading-room has been established at Stanford, with quarters in the newly erected county court house. The collection of books was put in order under the direction of the Kentucky Library Commission, and the library was formally opened to the public in September.

*Taylorsville.* The subscription library has been moved into an attractive little library building erected through the efforts of the King's Daughters' Circle. The reading-room is free to the public. A catalog will be installed under the direction of the Library Commission.

#### TENNESSEE

*Nashville.* Exercises conducted by the Negro Board of Trade were held Sept. 28, when the cornerstone of the new Carnegie library for the negroes was laid. This board of trade raised \$1000 for the purchase of the site.

### Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Colon.* Plans for the new \$15,000 Culver Memorial Library building are being drafted. The new library building will be the gift of Mr. Culver, a well-known resident of the village.

*Detroit.* The George Osius branch, on the corner of Newland and Gratiot avenues, opened for circulation Sept. 14. Formal dedication exercises were held Oct. 8, with suitable addresses. The site for a new branch library has been bought on West Grand boulevard, between Hanover and Dunedin avenues.

## OHIO

*Cleveland.* The library board, on Oct. 3, approved the plan of locating a \$2,000,000 library building on the site of the present city hall, with the adoption of a resolution accepting the offer of the site made July 13 by city council. It is believed a test suit will be filed to obtain a decision as to the right of the city to turn this property over to the library board, and to determine the right of the board to accept the property with the restricting clause suggested by city council. An effort will be made to have these matters adjusted as soon as possible and to decide on preliminary plans. The board has authorized the building committee to choose an adviser who will assist in selecting an architect.

## INDIANA

*Auburn.* At the annual meeting of the officers of the Eckhart Public Library, Mr. Charles Eckhart, who is president of the board and who donated the library building, made it known that he had endowed the building with \$15,000.

## ILLINOIS

Three very helpful library institutes have been held at Kewanee, Gilman, and St. Charles under the auspices of the Illinois Library Extension Commission. These conferences were attended by librarians of surrounding towns, as well as members and trustees of library boards. The following subjects were treated by Miss Emma Felsenthal, of the University of Illinois Library, Miss Josie Houchens, University of Illinois Library, and Miss Anna May Price, secretary of Library Extension, after which an open discussion followed: "Books for the smaller library; what, where and how to buy"; "Use and care of periodicals"; "Ways and means of developing larger interest in the library." An especially interesting feature was a series of educational lantern slides, borrowed from the Russell Sage Foundation, which were exhibited at Kewanee.

*Chicago.* The librarian of Virginia Library of McCormick Theological Seminary offers two elective courses to students of the seminary. The first is on "The best theological books," its object being to familiarize the student with these books, giving attention to their authors, general character of their contents, date, price, etc. The books themselves will be taken to the classroom, and later placed on reserve shelves, where the student will be expected to examine them for himself. The lectures during the second semester will be on "The minister's library," and the principles of

selection, economy in buying, classification, arrangement, indexing, etc., in so far as they may apply to a private library, will be discussed in class lectures. The best general reference works and periodicals, needed for a minister's library, will be discussed and examined, and attention will be given to methods of caring for clippings and sermons. One hour a week will be given to each course.

## The North West

## WISCONSIN

*Marinette.* Stephenson P. L. Ada J. McCarthy, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 352; total 14,904. Circulation 53,258, of which 26,307 was juvenile. New registration 781; total 4598. Receipts \$4826.17; disbursements \$4826.17, including salaries \$2104.85, books \$1005.34, periodicals \$161.35, binding and repair \$254.22.

*Milwaukee.* Under the joint auspices of the Library Section and the State Department of Education, the United States Bureau of Education exhibit will be on exhibition at the State Teachers' Association meeting here, November 5-7. In addition to this material, there will be special exhibits of school library activities in Wisconsin, in which practically all phases of school library work will be represented.

## MINNESOTA

*Barnum.* Mr. G. G. Barnum, of Duluth, for whom this village was named, has offered to present the school with a library if a list of the books wanted is furnished him, and a list is now being compiled.

*Duluth P. L.* Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2039; total number of volumes 62,184. Total circulation 206,626. Total registration 21,907, a gain of 2313. Total receipts were \$26,729.40, and of the expenditures \$8052.35 went for salaries, \$2426.83 for books and periodicals, and \$1082.18 for binding.

The small increase in the number of additional volumes was due to the fact that a number of repairs were required on the library building, including the purchase of shelving for bound newspapers and the necessity of renewing insurance on the main library and branches. Because of limited book purchases, there was no gain in circulation except in the branches, which show increased use.

*Mankato.* Garden City, a small village of this county, is to have a public library, park and playgrounds as the gift of Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, of London, England, a former resi-



dent of Garden City, in memory of his parents, who were pioneer residents. Dr. Wellcome is a manufacturer of chemicals. He is at present conducting scientific explorations in the Soudan, Africa.

*St. Paul.* The cornerstone of the new library building was laid Sept. 15.

#### IOWA

*Cresco.* Plans have been completed for the new Carnegie library at Cresco, the cost of which will be \$17,500, complete. A tax of \$2000 a year will be levied for maintenance.

### The South West

#### KANSAS

*Emporia.* The Kellogg Library of the Emporia State Normal School had a "sight-seeing day" recently. Four hundred and fifty students and teachers were conducted through the departments of the Kellogg Library, and the resources and use of the library were explained. Miss Grace Leaf, reference librarian; Miss Gertrude Buck, professor of library science; and Willis H. Kerr, librarian, conducted the groups. The plan was so popular that it will be repeated.

*Concordia.* The Concordia Public Library, now in its seventh year, reports a steady increase in circulation of non-fiction, with a decrease in the reading of fiction. In 1913, the 4427 citizens of Concordia read  $3\frac{1}{2}$  books each, for a total circulation of 15,737. Eighty-eight per cent. of this reading was fiction.

*Coffeyville.* The Coffeyville public schools and public library are co-operating, with splendid results, in a systematic home-reading course for pupils. The superintendent is A. A. Hughart, and the librarian, Miss Madge Evans.

*Dodge City.* The Dodge City Public Library has 1386 cards in use by its 3000 citizens. In 1913, the 2078 volumes were checked out an average of six times each. One-third of this reading was by children. The year's disbursements were \$1103. Mrs. S. E. Fox is librarian.

*Iola.* For the use of Iola young men and women, the Public Library keeps a file of the catalogs of Kansas colleges and state schools and of the larger colleges and universities throughout the country. The library has 6000 volumes, and at present has 2600 readers. The librarian, Mrs. Florence P. Cass, emphasizes the library's service to the public. Miss Louise Heylman, an Iola high

school 1914 graduate, has been appointed assistant librarian.

*Parsons.* The Parsons Public Library has received, by the will of the late Mr. A. J. Guille, his books, pictures, statuary, Chickering grand piano, and \$1000. The library now has 7830 volumes, and the circulation is at the rate of 40,000 per year. The librarian is Mrs. Belle Curry.

*Wichita.* The Wichita high school is believed to be the first in Kansas to have a specially trained librarian giving full time to its library. Miss Hazel Howes, the librarian, is a college graduate and took special library training at the University of Missouri. The library has 4500 volumes and receives a dozen or more standard magazines. Library of Congress cards are used.

*Garnett.* The public library here, after being maintained for two years by the women of the city, is now tax supported. It has 1300 volumes. The librarian is Miss Nannie Hunter.

#### MISSOURI

*St. Louis.* The Public Library has opened a writing-room on the west corridor of its upper floor. Facilities for writing letters, preparing articles or essays, making notes, or doing any other kind of writing, will be provided here free of charge. Pens and ink will be furnished. The use of ink is not allowed in any other part of the building. In this writing-room will be a public stenographer and typewriter, who is also a notary public, who will do work as required at regular current rates. The establishment of this writing-room is at present only an experiment, but if it meets with favor from the public it will continue permanently. Postage stamps will be sold by the stenographer.

#### LOUISIANA

*New Orleans.* The Engineering Society has accepted the offer of the Museum Commission to provide it with a location for a library of engineering works, free of all expenses. This makes possible the enrichment of the collection by the use of the funds saved from rent and other charges.

### Pacific Coast

#### OREGON

*Portland.* The Lents branch of the Public Library has moved to the attractive new building which has just been erected for the purpose on the corner of Foster road and First avenue. This building furnishes much more adequate



accommodations for the public than the previous quarters. One end of the large room is devoted to magazines and reference and circulation books for the grown people, and at the other end are books for the children. The Woodstock library has also moved into a larger room at 4426-28 Sixtieth avenue, Southeast.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The University of California has recently installed a bronze tablet in memory of Charles Franklin Doe, who bequeathed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to build the University Library. The university has outgrown already the library built from Mr. Doe's bequest, yet it is only three years since it was thrown open, unfinished, large areas of the building as originally planned having been left to be provided as need arose, so great enlargements can readily be made at a minimum of cost whenever funds may become available. The library's book storage limit of 300,000 volumes will this year be attained.

*Los Angeles.* The August *Bulletin* of the Los Angeles Public Library was a special branch library number, and besides a general survey of the whole branch library system, contained a short description of the work of each individual branch, written by the librarian in charge. For financial reasons, the Washington branch was closed Sept. 30. The additional cost of equipping and operating the main library in its new quarters has made imperative some economies, and since the Washington branch is nearer the main library than any other, and its circulation the smallest, it was felt that its patrons could all be served by the main library or by other branches.

#### UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* The formal dedication of the new administration building of the University of Utah, described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, took place Oct. 8. Hon. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was the principal speaker, his address being on "Education and happiness."

### Foreign

#### GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. G. F. Barwick, formerly superintendent of the reading-room of the British Museum, has been appointed keeper of printed books, to succeed the late Arthur William Kaye Miller. His position in the reading-room will be taken by R. F. Sharp, assistant keeper of the department of printed books.

*Birmingham.* On Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, the staff of the Birmingham Public Libraries met at the Colonnade Hotel, the chief librarian, Mr. Walter Powell, presiding, to give a send-off to the seven members of the staff who had joined the City Battalion, as well as to two of the porters at the Central Libraries who had also rejoined the colors. One of the latter was a reservist called up at the outbreak of hostilities and only able to be present by reason of having been invalided home after the battle of Mons. There was a very large gathering and great enthusiasm was shown when the chairman wished the men God-speed and a safe and happy return.

#### FRANCE

The Association of French Librarians has, after long debate, decided to recommend the employment of a third class of library officials, in rank between the librarians and the attendants (*gardiens*). It was suggested that the former "*commis d'ordre*," a class of employees dropped some time since, are sadly missed and should be taken on again. It was also suggested that for this third class of library employees, as indeed for many sorts of work about a library, women were as well if not better qualified than men. They were cheaper also, and their employment would render it possible to keep many a small library open, which must now be closed several hours a day. The women to be employed must pass a certain examination, particularly in languages, as it would be necessary to catalog titles in all tongues.

*Paris.* The *Revue des Bibliothèques*, nos. 1-3, 1914, has an interesting article by Alfred Rebillion concerning the new Thiers Library given to the French Institute by Mlle. Dosne, sister-in-law of the great statesman and former President of the Republic. The library is housed in the Hôtel Thiers, 27 Place St. Georges, which was Mlle. Dosne's home until her death. She has given the house itself and the interesting relics it contains to the Institute as well as the collection of books. The library is endowed and a commission consisting of MM. Georges Picot, L. Delisle, Ludovic Halévy (who is an enthusiastic student of French history as well as a successful playwright), assisted by several others, has been appointed to administer the funds of the foundation and supplement the collection in such a way that it will prove in time an invaluable source of information to the student and writer of French history. Thiers' study and his private apartments, kept as they were during his lifetime, are part of

the donation. The great statesman's correspondence and the first drafts of his books are in the possession of other libraries and archives, but many which were in the possession of private individuals have been given to the new library since its opening. The Thiers Library is particularly rich in books and documents concerning the history of the Revolution and the Republic of 1848. The library is open to the public on the same terms as is the Library of the French Institute: a card signed by two academicians is necessary to admit the student to its rooms.

## GERMANY

*Hamburg.* "Die Oeffentliche Bücherhalle," a system of popular libraries organized by the Patriotic Society of Hamburg, has issued its report for 1913. The "Bücherhalle," with its five branches, had a circulation of 2,000,000 volumes in 1913, a record for German libraries. The majority of these were fiction, but the 50,000 technical works taken out show that the Bücherhalle is filling a long-felt want in placing useful educational and vocational works at the easy disposal of those who need them. Originally intended to supply good fiction and popular scientific books to the poorer classes, the Bücherhalle finds itself, after several years of existence, the literary and educational mainstay of a large middle strata of the population, for which neither the usual cheap "popular libraries" nor the University libraries had made any provision. Artisans, small shopkeepers, and clerks, flock to the libraries and use them in connection with the night schools and the vocational schools to further their careers by fitting themselves for a higher type of work. They demand technical and easily comprehensible scientific books of all descriptions and the better class of fiction, the classics of every language, to such an extent that the Bücherhalle has found it best to cater to the definitely expressed wishes of this large class of readers. Books on all commercial subjects, finance, banking, bookkeeping, and the like are eagerly sought for and ordered long ahead. The demand for music and books on music has increased greatly during the past year, and the Bücherhalle saw itself compelled to increase its supply accordingly. The children's department lent out 260,000 books during 1913, and the reading rooms for children were much frequented. A new branch in a hitherto neglected city quarter is planned. The government promises the land, and the municipality pledges 35,000 marks towards the building and a yearly subsidy of 20,000 marks for its maintenance. An already existing branch

is to be newly housed in a fine building to be erected by the city.

*Wolfenbüttel.* An item in the *Braunschweiger Allgemeiner Anzeiger* of Sept. 17 records the death of Dr. Phil. Robert Bürger, for ten years librarian of the Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel. Dr. Bürger, who was a vice sergeant major in one of the German regiments, was wounded by a shot in the face in a battle back of St. Quentin and was brought to the hospital at Noyon, where he died of his wound. He was 37 years old.

## SCANDINAVIA

"The libraries of Scandinavia" is the title of a paper by Jacob Hodnefeld, published in the *Publications of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study* for June, 1914. It is a carefully prepared paper compiled from reports of Scandinavian libraries, library periodicals, and personal correspondence and conversation with Scandinavian librarians.

There are four types of libraries in Scandinavia: the royal libraries (found only in Sweden and Denmark), university libraries, public libraries, and those belonging to societies and individuals. The royal libraries, founded from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, at first were like museums, their object being to preserve the books rather than to give service except to the favored few. Now they are really national libraries, and their service is nation-wide. The public libraries are still not fully developed. Only the larger city libraries have reading and reference rooms, the others being simply book collections, open a few hours two or three times a week for the lending of books.

The article describes with more or less detail the resources of the Royal Library, the University Library, and the Public Library in Copenhagen, the State Library at Aarhus, the National Library of Iceland, the Royal Library at Stockholm, the University Libraries at Lund and Upsala, the Public Library at Gothenburg, the Royal University Library of Norway, the Deichmanske Bibliotek in Christiania, and the Public Library in Bergen.

In 1909 Norway had 800 public libraries besides traveling libraries and 3000 children's libraries in schools. The national department in charge issues a selected list of books, and all books bought with government appropriations must be selected from this catalog. Duplicate orders are sent to the government department and the bookseller. The books selected are all sent to one bindery, which does the binding for all the public libraries in the country. For 40 öre (about 11 cents) per volume, the books

are bound ready for use, this price including a book pocket. The government department sends proper catalog cards for each order to the bindery, where they are put into the books, and the books are then franked through the mail to their various destinations. Catalog cards cost 3 öre each, and the slugs from which they are printed are kept, so that finding lists for the libraries may be printed at very low rates.

#### DENMARK

*Copenhagen.* The Communal Public Library reports for 1913-14 a most successful year. There were 11,595 borrowers who took out 460,904 books, a gain of over 100,000 over the figures for the preceding twelvemonth. This year 100,458 technical or instructive books were taken out, as against 40,987 the preceding year. The reading rooms in the main library and its four branches were visited by 145,164 persons, of whom about 30,000 were children. The great gain of this year is laid to the heavy purchases of new and important books, and also to the fact that the circulation department was open not only in the evening as before, (from 6 to 9) but also from 12 noon to 2 p. m.

#### SWEDEN

*Christiania.* The Deichmann Library reports 565,792 books taken out during 1912, and 286,875 taken out during the first half of 1913. The library now owns 119,023 books and has one main building and three branches, a new branch having just been opened in the suburb Gronland. Gifts to the library during 1912 and the first half of 1913 numbered 2,557 volumes.

#### NORWAY

*Bergen.* The town has completed its subscription lists for the building of its new library. The city has given a piece of ground in a good central location and the money for the building has been subscribed by private parties. One rich merchant, Oluf Bjorneseth, whose interest in children's libraries was aroused in America last year and who has recently presented a very interesting and complete collection of Norwegian children's literature to the New York Public Library, gave 20,000 kroner for the children's room alone, that it might be made a model of its kind. Professor Olaf Nordhagen is to be the architect for the new building.

#### SWITZERLAND

*Berne.* The report for 1913 of the National Swiss Library shows an accession list of 15,085 volumes, a falling off of several thousand from the record of 1912. The difference is

explained by the fact that a larger proportion of the library funds was spent in cataloging. Owing to alterations in the library building the rooms were closed for a longer time than usual, which resulted in a falling off of the attendance compared with the year 1912. 10,238 visitors were registered for 1913. The home circulation was 26,958, a gain of 2,000 over the previous twelvemonth. An amusing incident noted in the report is the anonymous gift of 250 francs, which is a compensation on the part of the unknown donor for damage done by him to the library property. The damage consisted of a deliberate tearing out and carrying away of maps from four different atlases. The theft was perpetrated six or seven years ago, and the thief was never discovered. The librarians have not been able to discover him even now, nor to discover the reason for his tardy awakening of conscience. The chief aim of the National Library is to conserve all literature which comes under the head of "Helvetica," particularly all writings touching on Swiss history since the foundation of the present Confederation in 1848. It is under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior. The library has now 332,000 books, 48,000 prints, 9,000 maps, and a thousand MSS. It serves furthermore as Regional Bureau for the London International Catalogue.

*Geneva.* The University and Public Library (M. Frederic Gardy, director; M. Henri Delarue, curator) shows an accession list for 1913 of 4,852 books, 18,081 installments of books or periodicals, 7,016 pamphlets and 7,502 academic theses. 5,501 volumes were lent to 459 readers, and 418 volumes and 7 manuscripts were lent to twenty-seven libraries, archives, or public institutes in Switzerland, while forty-seven volumes and five manuscripts went to nine foreign libraries. There was a large attendance in all the various reading rooms and reference halls, the year being considered a very successful one, in spite of the fact that the opening of a new stack room necessitated the moving of 80,000 volumes, and the consequent prolongation of the usual summer closing time. An appropriation of 7,500 francs has been made by the municipal council for special alterations to the building, giving greater security against flood and fire.

*Lausanne.* The University and Cantonal Library reports 405 new subscriptions to periodicals, bringing the total number held by the library up to 7,566. Besides these new periodicals, the library bought and cataloged 790 books, 159 pamphlets, and ten maps during

the year 1913. The library lent 400 volumes to the organizers of the vacation courses at the University, and included students of the courses, under certain regulations, among those permitted to borrow works of fiction. The library was frequented by 40,941 persons during the year. Of these 6,700 were borrowers of books, 34,241 came to read and consult the works of reference, and 8,363 were visitors to the special Exposition and to the Hall of Medals.

*Zurich.* In its report for 1913 the City Library gives considerable space to the project for a new great Central Library, a plan which has been eighteen years in the making. At the close of the previous year 750,000 francs of voluntary private contributions for the new library had already been promised. During 1913 the matter was brought to a referendum vote of the citizens of Zurich and carried by a large majority, after having been passed by the cantonal council and the city council. The only measure still needful is the referendum of the canton, which it is hoped will be favorable. The plan is to concentrate the various collections belonging to the City Library and house them in a suitable building. During the year 1913 the collections of the library have been newly assessed for the purposes of fire insurance. The result gave as values for the various collections: books, 1,539,024 francs; manuscripts, 1,008,565 francs; periodicals, 306,605 francs; coins, medals, 382,800 francs; catalogs, 155,600 francs; furniture, 23,500 francs, making a total of 3,416,094 francs. The new accessions for the year show a total of 6,604, of which 2,628 were books.

#### AUSTRIA

An official dispatch from Vienna to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in the United States repeats the assertion made by Polish refugees from Galicia that after the occupation of Lemberg by the Russians the famous

Polish Library housed in Osselinsky Institute was sent to Petrograd.

#### RUSSIA

*Moscow.* The fourteenth library "Biblioteka L. P. Vakhterovoi" has been opened in Moscow by the Society of Free Public Libraries.

*Moscow.* The University of Moscow Library is to have a new hall with open shelves. A collection of 2000 books will be placed on them.

*Petrograd.* The city at present has twenty free public libraries. During 1912-13, the record of attendance in eighteen of these showed that 37,427 admission tickets, entitling the holder to the privilege of using books in the libraries, were issued. The number of visitors was 206,786; books issued for reading room use 299,664. For home use 260,409 volumes were issued to 12,675 readers.

*Ufa.* Library courses will be opened this year in Ufa, the city council having appropriated 3500 rubles for the purpose.

*Warsaw.* Work on the Biblioteka Ordynacyi hr. Krasinski, which is under construction, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the library will be opened soon. The library already contains over 100,000 volumes.

#### AUSTRALIA

*Adelaide P. L.* H. Rutherford Purnell, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 3242; total number of volumes 80,480 (exclusive of 7000 U. S. and Canadian public documents). Attendance 105,400, a decrease of 2130. The library is being reclassified by the Dewey system, and the books rearranged on the shelves. In 1913, the work of fitting up a periodical room was completed, and with the installation of furniture and electric lights, it will be available for public use. Books have been purchased to start a children's library as soon as the necessary room can be furnished.

## THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

### XI. SHIPPING STATION

*There was a little man  
He had a little trunk.  
And it was heavy as lead, lead, lead.  
He took it to the station—  
They gave an exclamation—!  
But I wouldn't dare tell what they said, said, said!*

—Renée B. Stern.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

## General

### Education, Training, Library Schools

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Various methods of giving instruction in use of libraries to college students were told at a college library round table at the Ithaca meeting of the New York Library Association in September. At Syracuse the English department and the Library School co-operate, and groups of freshmen are taken through the library, where every department is explained to them. This resulted last year in adding 200 names to the list of registered borrowers, and in increased circulation and reading room attendance. This year a course in library instruction is to be given with the English department.

At Vassar freshmen are taken in groups of three or four on 15 minute trips around the library. This creates a better personal relation between the students and assistants than a lecture could establish.

At Oberlin Mr. Root, the librarian, gives an elective course in the use of libraries to classes of from 60 to 75 freshmen. Credit is given for work done in the course.

At Hamilton College time is borrowed from the different departments to get an opportunity to give instruction, whenever possible the instruction given to the different groups helping them to a better knowledge of the books most useful to the work of their department.

#### CARE OF BOOKS TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Permission has been granted to the library authorities of Middletown, O., to send lecturers to the different school buildings to co-operate with the regular teaching staff in teaching the children the care and proper use of books. Miss Elsie Ingalls of the library staff has already made visits to several of the grade buildings and has pointed out the proper way to open books and care for them. She has emphasized the importance of use of the public library and has explained the aid that the library attendants can offer to students in search of reading material. At the opening of school this year the teachers made a visit to the local library at which time Miss Ellinwood and her assistants explained the facilities of the library.

## Library Biography

### LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: III. Charles Ammi Cutter, 1837-1903. Samuel Swett Green. *Bull. Bibl.*, JI., 1914. p. 59-60.

Mr. Cutter was born in Boston, Mar. 14, 1837, was graduated from Harvard in 1855, and from the Divinity School in 1859. While still in the Divinity School in 1858, he became its librarian, and in 1860 he entered the Harvard College Library. He took charge of the Boston Athenæum, Jan. 1, 1869, and remained until 1893. Soon after he became librarian of the Forbes Library in Northampton, Mass., where he stayed until his death, Sept. 6, 1903.

Mr. Cutter had great natural qualifications for librarianship, and an international reputation for his skill in cataloging, which was manifested in the Athenæum catalog which was issued under his supervision, volume by volume from 1874 to 1882. He also compiled a set of rules for making a dictionary catalog which the United States Bureau of Education issued in 1876 as the second part of the great work on the libraries of this country, and which was kept up to date by revisions.

Mr. Cutter took an active part in the forming of the American Library Association, and was for many years, from its inception, the editor of the bibliographical department of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and for the last ten years of his connection with the *JOURNAL* he shared the responsibility of its general editorship. He was the author of the *Expansive Classification* for the arrangement of books on a library's shelves, left unfinished at the time of his death, which was placed in the hands of his nephew, Mr. W. P. Cutter, for compilation.

Mr. Cutter was a hard worker, learned and accurate, and of fine taste in art, architecture, and literature. He was modest, unselfish, gentle, and generous. "His readiness to help others, his simplicity of spirit, the catholicity of his interests and enjoyments, made him as delightful as a companion as he was lovable as a friend."

### History of Library Economy

#### MEDIEVAL LIBRARIES

Old time books, scribes, and librarians. Marion Nesbitt. *Ave Maria*, S. 12, 1914. p. 328-334.



A good part of this article is devoted to the librarians of the monastic libraries.

#### POOLE'S INDEX, HISTORY OF

The origin of Poole's Index. John Edmands. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 341.

During Mr. Edmand's senior year at Yale, 1846-47, he had charge of the library of one of the literary societies. He had to help students with references to subjects they were looking up, and for his own convenience kept copies of the references arranged for ready reference. This was published anonymously during the winter in a 8-page pamphlet called "Subjects for debate with reference to authorities."

The following year Mr. Poole had charge of this same library, and as the pamphlet continued in demand and the supply was exhausted, he undertook a new edition. Instead of going on with this work, he made a general index to the periodicals then in the library, and this was published in 1848. When, in 1876, it was decided to have a general index to periodicals, Mr. Poole was made editor.

Chapters from an impossible autobiography, Chapter XXIII. The lost manuscript. William I. Fletcher. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 334-336.

The history of the loss of a package containing several letters of the alphabet in the entries prepared for the Poole's Index of 1882. The missing manuscript was subsequently discovered under a fruitstand in front of a grocery store and the mystery was cleared up a few days later when a similar sized package fell off an express truck at Mr. Fletcher's feet, without being missed by the man in charge.

### Scope, Usefulness, Founding

#### Library Extension Work

#### PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library, told of the use of the victrola in that library, at the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association at Little Falls. The victrola concerts are given for the most part on Sunday afternoons. The program is printed in the paper and copies distributed in the library. In making the programs, the aim is to make the selection broad enough to contain something that will please people of different tastes. Special programs are made for holidays, suggestions for these being found in a monthly pamphlet published by the Victrola Company. Most of the records

used are borrowed or rented from the victrola dealers, the test for purchase being the approval of the audience after hearing a record again and again. By means of these Sunday concerts, foreigners have been brought to the library who otherwise would be very difficult to reach. Miss Wright emphasized the value of the victrola in connection with the story hour, specially recommending selections from Lohengrin, the Niebelungen Ring, the Procession of the Knights from Parsifal, the Sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor, and Home to our Mountains and the Miserere from Il Trovatore. A number of separate selections were also named by Miss Wright as being continual favorites with the children.

#### EXHIBITS

An interesting collection of maps, photographs and diagrams bearing on the European war has been placed on exhibition in the geological library at Columbia University. The position of the various armies is indicated on the maps by different colored pins, and these are shifted daily.

Lists of books on occupations were sent out from the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library early last summer. Prizes were offered to boys and girls who would make some article during their summer vacation and bring it to the library in the fall. An exhibit of these articles, which was held in the main library, was exceedingly interesting, not only to the young people but to the grown-ups as well, and was a valuable lesson in well directed effort to both groups of people.

#### Library Development and Co-operation

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

How the Library of Congress serves the people. Wm. Warner Bishop. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 331-334.

The Library of Congress serves the people by its mere existence, which is a recognition of the library profession and its importance that reacts helpfully on every librarian. Its receiving the compulsory deposits of all copyrighted articles makes it unique among American libraries, entailing the maintenance and rounding out of some collections, as music and prints, which ordinary libraries need not always do. It prepares a large number of bibliographies which can almost always be lent to libraries, and frequently given. It publishes the *Monthly List of State Publications*, and three times a week the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, the most complete record of the press of America. It is the central

cataloging bureau for the United States, and carries a stock of over 40,000,000 copies of its printed cards. It also prints a notable array of calendars, special catalogs, bibliographies, and texts, which are available for libraries and individuals for trifling sums.

This usefulness is rather indirect than direct and personal. The most direct service to persons outside Washington is in answer to inquiries by letter, along certain lines set forth in the "Rules and practice." The inter-library loan is another direct service, from which few classes of books are excepted. Books are lent in aid of research, with a view to enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, but not for mere self-instruction. The library cannot do research work for people at a distance, nor lend its reference books. Neither can it lend new novels, cheap books, genealogies, local histories, and newspapers. Transportation charges rest on the borrowing library.

#### Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

##### LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIRS

J. H. Newman, librarian of the Ohio State Library, made the rounds of the county fairs in his state to stimulate interest in the State Library and to show the citizens the advantages to be gained from its use. The Ohio Library Association prepared an exhibit of books to be shown at the various fairs, and the work of the five departments of the state library—reference, circulating, traveling, documents, and legislative—was described in lectures and informal talks. Miss Helen Atkinson of the State Library assisted Mr. Newman in explaining the exhibit.

##### "BETTER BABIES" PHOTOGRAPHS

Last year the Grand Rapids Public Library printed a selected list of books on the care of children, entitled "Better babies," which was mailed to the new mothers in the city regularly as their names appeared in the official records of birth. The superintendent of circulation has collected a series of photographs of babies whose mothers brought them up on library books. These are on exhibition on one of the bulletin boards of the Ryerson building, and show at a glance that the mothers who use library books on this subject know how to raise better babies. The newly revised list of these books is printed in the library's *Bulletin* for September.

##### PUBLICITY POSTALS

At the meeting of the New York Library Association in Ithaca in September Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, librarian in charge of the 125th

Street branch of the New York Public Library, described the publicity postals used in her branch, and also two files she keeps showing the book interests and occupations of cardholders.

"The 'interested postal' as used in a number of libraries, reads something like this:

(Name and address of library)
(date)
You may be interested in the following book which has been placed in this library:
.....
The book will be reserved for you till 9
p. m. ....
Bring this card with you.

"The postal being approved, the next problem is to whom to send it when certain new books come in which you are sure will be of special interest to someone. This card is used in some libraries:

Subject .....
Name .....
Address .....
The library will be glad to notify you when books are added which treat of the subjects in which you are interested. Please fill in the above for our file.

"A pile of these cards lies always on the desk or the catalog case and readers take and fill them out as they please. In this branch the librarian assigns a class number to the subject and if the reader has named more than one or if the subject has more than one place in the D. C., duplicate cards are made and filed, so that the reader's name is kept with each subject in which he is interested. When new books are ready, the file is consulted for the numbers represented in the new books, and postals sent. There is also an "occupations" file, in which a card is made for each reader from the application slip, according to the occupation named there. This can often be used in getting books to the right people, and it is also useful as a general indication of the character of the constituency and a guide to choice of books.

"The 'interested postal,'" says Miss Foote, "brings such delightful expressions of appreciation from grateful readers, that it more than pays for the trouble it takes."

## LIBRARY ADVERTISING

The Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, this year followed up its line of advertising introduced at the Van Wert County Fair last year by an entirely different development of the same idea of placing placards in the various exhibits throughout the fair grounds. This year the library introduced the "picture bulletin" idea, but of an unconventional and untraditional style, colored pictures on cardboard with black gummed letters were used. In the bread and cake section was placed this one: The picture, recently a *Life* cover, of a young woman with horror stricken face, holding up hands dripping stickily with the bread she is mixing. On *Life* she was saying, "Gracious, there's the telephone!" On the library bulletin she said: "My goodness! Where's a cook book? Answer: At the Library." Tacked to the entrance to the grandstand was a picture of a boy with uplifted bat ready to strike an approaching baseball. This read: "Strike out" (above the picture) and "Read some books from the Brumback Library" (below the picture). In the fruit exhibit was shown a *Saturday Evening Post* picture of an old man looking through opera glasses (at air ships). The air ships had been cut away and pasted above the opera glasses and crawling all over the letters of the big word BUGS were various sorts of insects. Below the picture "A book on spraying might help." On the front of a horse stall in the stock exhibit was a picture of a horse with a little girl on its back, leaning caressingly over: "Horse sense—Let's go to the Library." In the school exhibit appeared the picture of a mother tying her small boy's necktie and saying as he starts for school: "Johnny, be sure to bring home a book from your school library." These are a few of the seventeen "picture bulletins" used. The library exhibit in the Main building attracted much favorable attention and comment. On the back wall was a large "sectional" map of the county made up from cardboard and the townships outlined in passepartout. The names of the fifteen branch stations were placed in position in the black gummed letters, with a picture of the main library where Van Wert would be. Four shelves of books and a few pictures completed the display. The assistant in charge of the booth each day gave away souvenir post cards advertising the library. These cards had a picture of the library building, a list of branches, and the following text:

"Dear Neighbor:—Do you know how easy it is for the people of Van Wert County to get good books for all the family to read?

Our County Library has branches at fifteen different places in the county, (a different collection at each every three months)—books on EVERY subject you can think of, as well as good novels and books for children.

"Besides this, the rural teachers borrow school libraries from the county library, and the children bring these books home."

## BIRTHDAY LISTS OF BOOKS

The Grand Rapids Public Library placed on the open shelves for September a collection of biographies of people whose birthdays occur in September. This "birthday calendar" will be a feature for each month hereafter.

## COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

A year ago the county Y. W. C. A. secretary and the county agent for dependent and delinquent children called a meeting of all paid workers in social service work in Chautauqua county, New York, including the librarians at Jamestown, Westfield, Fredonia, and Dunkirk. About twenty-five responded to the invitation, the group including secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and charity organization societies; county, district, and public school nurses; the secretary to the police board; and librarians. Three meetings have been held, with practical discussions of the problems to be solved, each line of work being represented by one speaker at each discussion.

A committee of three was appointed to secure space at the Chautauqua county fair, that the separate interests might be brought before the county collectively. Ample space was obtained and a rest room furnished with some of the results of the work. The county agent for dependent children had a better babies exhibit, and the Y. W. C. A. took charge of the welfare work. The libraries had bulletins showing all the libraries in the county; a bulletin with the number of volumes in each and the number of books issued; two illustrating books; and one on the development of Chautauqua county; eight boards in all. The entire exhibit attracted a good deal of attention and received many flattering comments from the visitors. The authorities were so well pleased with the experiment that a larger space was offered for next year, when the librarians hope to furnish material for a historical pageant to be carried out by the children of the county in the various classes conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. This co-operation brings the librarians in personal touch with those having charge of the county jail, almshouse, city jails, and through the state board of charities, with the orphanages, as well as the organized charities throughout the county.



BRUMBACK LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR IN VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO, AND SOME SAMPLE POSTERS

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## BULLETINS

Picture bulletins at the May Day fête, Library School. Marion Humble. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1914. p. 142-144.

Descriptions of an exhibit of picture bulletins, with lists of books, on poetry and song, advertising, business of a circus, circus day, poultry culture, pottery, "they who knock at our gates," fire prevention, and Norway.

## Libraries and the State

## MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

The place of the public library in the administration of a city. William A. Schaper. *Nat. Municipal Rev.*, O., 1914. p. 672-682.

Professor Schaper traces the growth of the Boston Public Library from its first projection in 1847 down to the present time, and enumerates the library facilities of several of the more active cities. In all of these the school and library authorities are distinct, and it is consequently natural to find two sets of educational buildings erected. Some duplication of schools and library buildings may be both inevitable and desirable, but in many cases it involves large public outlays that are unnecessary.

"The independent boards still having charge of the public schools, libraries, art galleries, museums, and other secondary educational activities will probably in course of time become an organic branch of a properly organized city government, responsive and responsible to the rising municipal democracies.

"The advantages of uniting the public library system with the public school system under one central authority properly related to the rest of the city government are many, including the following:

"1. A marked saving in the amount spent on buildings and in their operation and maintenance.

"2. A unification of all the educational activities under a single directing agency would result in a better utilization of the school buildings.

"3. This plan simplifies the machinery of city government and gives democracy a better chance to direct it intelligently.

"4. The uniting of the public libraries and other secondary educational agencies with the public schools would greatly strengthen the influence of the educational interests as opposed to the material, the purely mercenary and political.

"5. Placing the schools and libraries under one directing agency will promote a closer integration between them."

## Support. Raising Funds

## Co-OPERATIVE LIBRARY SUPPORT BY CITY DEPARTMENTS

For two years the Denver Public Library conducted a branch library in the abandoned town hall in Valverde, a suburb of Denver. When the city went under a commission form of government, this old building was assigned to the commissioner of safety, who planned to remodel the structure into a fire house. When the work of altering it began last spring, the library moved out and until other quarters were available, Valverde received only weekly visits from the library's book truck. The discontinuance of the library's reading room and book distribution resulted in unfortunate conditions in Valverde. In communications sent by the Valverde Improvement Association, it was stated that men and boys were going in increasing numbers to drinking places across the river and that parents no longer knew where to find their children in the evenings. Valverde is one of the poorest sections of Denver, but a committee of citizens visited the mayor and asked to be assessed for a library building. This was not done, as the mayor decided the section was too poor to stand this assessment. Following several public meetings in Valverde, Mr. Alexander Nisbet, commissioner of safety, decided that since the library had meant so much to the suburb and had been discontinued because of changing the library building into a fire house, he would provide for other branch library facilities. Consequently, plans have been completed under the direction of the Denver Public Library for the erection of new quarters. The new branch building will consist of a wing added to the fire house. It will be paid for by monies from the department of safety, but will be under the jurisdiction of the Denver Public Library. It is unique in commission form of government, to see a department pay for any activities that are not strictly under its jurisdiction. In Denver the library activities are classified under the department of social welfare.

## Government and Service

## Constitution and Bylaws for Governing Board

## BY-LAWS

By-laws suggested for public library boards. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1914. p. 144-146.

A set of suggested by-laws framed by the Indiana Library Commission which Wisconsin workers have tried and found excellent.

### Staff

#### STUDENT ASSISTANTS IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

In a round table discussion of student assistants and their work during "library week" at Ithaca in September, some interesting points were brought out. Dr. D. F. Estes of Colgate University opened the discussion. He found the student helpers able to do almost any routine work. In the cataloging department in his library they collate and cut leaves; in the accession department they do perforating, pasting, etc., and numbering on books and cards; in the order department nothing is given them; in the loan department they shelve books and read the shelves when a library assistant reads the snelf list, and work at the loan desk in the evening and certain hours during the day; they open book packages but do not check up the orders, take charge of books for debate material after the reference librarian has made up the lists, do alphabeting, and order the L. C. cards. In choosing the men a written application is required and kept on file. Dependability, general good character, and practical intelligence are requisite qualities, and other things being equal, the man most in need of the money is chosen. Disadvantages of the system are limited service, irregular hours, and spasmodic interest in the work. Its advantages lie in the possibility of securing cheap, abundant, and intelligent labor; in the closer contact with the student body and the student point of view; in the greater ease in tracing books that disappear; in providing real help to students who might not otherwise be able to stay in college; and finally, in getting a number of men in such close touch with the books that they are interested to go into the work themselves after graduation.

Mr. Willard Austen, reference librarian at Cornell, said he was a convert to the use of students as pages and in all work where one can train another, but where their work will be supervised by a trained assistant. The work benefits the men by stimulating their interest in books.

Miss Sanborn of Wells felt that too much time was lost in training assistants to make their employment worth while. Miss Borden of Vassar said they had twelve students who put the books on the shelves, different students having charge of certain sections. The students also keep up the library scrapbooks, and do collating, pasting, etc.

In Colgate the students are paid 25 cents an hour; at Vassar they receive 15 cents at the start and work up to 25 cents; at Hamilton College they receive about 20 cents; at Roch-

ester they work 125 hours per term for their tuition, which is equivalent to about 20 cents an hour; and at Syracuse they are paid 20 cents.

### Rules for Readers

#### Home Use. Loans

#### RESERVED BOOKS AND FINES

The question of reserved books and fines in college libraries was discussed during "library week" at Ithaca. At Syracuse University the books were kept in the reading room at first, but it was found they had to be put behind the desk. A long card for each book is kept, on which the students sign for reservations. Books may be taken out over night, with a 25-cent fine if they are not returned in the morning.

At Colgate few are kept at the loan desk, most reserved books being in department rooms, but it was felt it would be an advantage to have more at the loan desk.

At Oberlin about 2500 are kept on reserve behind the desk. Students may select their own books, but must sign a card for the books before leaving. If the book is not returned at 8:15 the next morning a fine of 25 cents is charged.

At Wesleyan a fine of 5 cents is charged for the first ten minutes' delay in returning a reserved book in the morning, 10 cents for the second and succeeding ten-minute periods up to 30 cents, then a messenger is sent for the book and 15 cents extra is charged.

Columbia has forty reading rooms, and as few books as possible are put on reserve. If such books are taken out over night a 25-cent fine is charged if they are not returned when the library opens in the morning, with an additional fine of 25 cents for each library day the book is kept.

### Administration

#### General. Executive.

#### SIGNS

Library signs. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1914. p. 134.

Editorial. On the advantage of having plenty of readable signs posted in the library so the stranger may go directly to the material in which he is interested, without having to ask frequent questions of busy librarians.

#### Treatment of Special Material

#### CIRCULATION OF PICTURES

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has prepared a collection of mounted pictures

for circulation. The pictures are circulated in envelopes, so that they are convenient for carrying. As many as are desired may be taken, with the time-limit set by the borrower. No fine is charged if pictures are kept beyond the limit, but overdue notices will be sent. Additions to the picture file are being constantly made. Special attention will be given to requests for pictures on subjects in which the collection is lacking.

#### Accession

##### BOOK REVIEWS

An interesting feature of the Danish library journal, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, the organ of the State Library Committee and the Association of Danish Public Libraries, is its book reviews. They are written especially with a thought for the needs of librarians desiring to replenish their shelves. The books to be reviewed are selected and reviewed by a committee of book readers appointed by the Library Association. The reviews give the story of the book where fiction, its character if non-fiction, its literary value in either case, and then a few words of commentary on the department for which it is especially fitted. This review department must prove of great value to librarians throughout Denmark, particularly in smaller towns. Such librarians have the advantage of the work of a corps of trained assistants in the choosing of books, with no extra expense on their part.

In the same way the *The Librarian and Book World*, the English independent professional journal, has the libraries in mind when conducting its "Best books" department. A complete catalog entry is given, with classification number according to the Dewey system, and careful annotations, and the entries are printed a suitable width for cutting and pasting on standard-sized catalog cards. In its book review department, besides the usual bibliographic data, information is given as to the material and strength of binding and quality of paper.

#### Loan Department

##### POSTAL CARDS

To avoid frequent and fruitless calls for books in great demand, cardholders in the San Francisco Public Library may purchase printed postal cards from the secretary or the branch librarians, state thereon the numbers of the books wanted and present them at the desk properly addressed. The cards will be filed, and mailed to the applicants as the books become available.

## Libraries on Special Subjects

### Municipal Libraries

#### MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU

A national bureau of municipal information. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1914. p. 104-106.

Notes of J. C. Dana's talk to the Special Libraries Association at Washington, May, 1914, describing his efforts to interest the League of American Municipalities and the New York Bureau of Municipal Research in establishing a national Bureau of Municipal Information. Two other suggestions have been made by Herman Brauer, librarian of the University of Washington, that the Census Bureau undertake the work, or that a separate federal Bureau of American Municipalities be established. Mr. Dana thinks that the libraries of the country could establish such a bureau themselves, and that it would go far to give them standing in the business world. He also suggests that the Special Libraries Association itself should establish a bureau of information about libraries, particularly special libraries, and is sure that such a library would come in time to be self-supporting.

### General Libraries

#### For Special Classes—Children

##### GIRLS, WORK WITH

Through the work of the New York Public Library, girls whose reading was flippant have become interested members of a "Girl's Romance Club," devoted to the study of good literature. There was no attempt on the part of the librarian to take them out of their inclinations and push them into another attitude of thought, but by taking them just at the point where they were and creating a right atmosphere about the very thing they were interested in, wonders are said to have been wrought.

##### CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The library and the child. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1914. p. 337.

Abstract of an address. The difficulty in dealing with the child arises from the fact that he must be dealt with both individually and in groups, and because the adult and child do not understand each other. The library can give more individual attention in its children's room than is possible in school, and at the same time group reactions are possible in the library found elsewhere only in play.

In meeting the second difficulty, the book seems to create a bond of sympathy between child and adult, and the freedom of intercourse

helps to a better mutual understanding. Another point of vantage is the fact that the child comes to the library voluntarily. While he should not be left to read or study only what he likes, he can be influenced to like what will be best for him.

"Each one of us is at the same time, in the eye of Nature, both descendant and ancestor. It is only by regarding humanity as a whole and the child as a changing group within it that we can treat the problem adequately."

### Bibliographical Notes

It is announced that Albert Hafner has purchased the interest of the estate of Gustav E. Stechert, thus becoming sole owner of the firm G. E. Stechert & Co.

A brief list of organizations which distribute free reference material, compiled by Miss Lillian E. Henley, is printed in the June issue of the *Library Occurrent*, published by the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

The Law Division of the University of the State of New York, of which Frank B. Gilbert is the chief, has issued its third law pamphlet under the title, "Educational legislation of 1914."

The H. W. Wilson Company has taken the American agency for "Library jokes and jottings," by Henry T. Coutts, published by Grafton & Company, of London. The book, in a new binding, will be put upon the market before the holidays. Price, 65 cents, postpaid.

The Public Library of Fort Wayne, Ind., has followed the example of St. Louis in issuing, in an attractive pamphlet form, the report of its work with children. "The story of a children's room" gives an easy running account of the various lines of activity which the children's department follows out, with very little attempt to give statistics, but with many pictures showing all phases of the work.

Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, of the New York Public Library, had a note, about a column and a half long, in the September issue of *Art and Progress* on the exhibit of graphic art (some 4000 pieces) at the Leipzig Exposition. So far as known, Mr. Weitenkampf's brief review is the only one that has been published in this country on that particular exhibit.

Joseph F. Daniels, of the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library, is collecting statistics for a book on the county free library situation in America. Sufficient material is already at hand

to warrant publication as soon as it can be tabulated. Bulletin 103 of the Riverside Library is a 12-page bibliography of references on county free libraries in California and elsewhere.

The World Book Company has recently brought out three new books in its School Efficiency series, edited by Paul H. Hanus. They are "High school organization," by Frank W. Ballou; "High school courses of study," by Calvin O. Davis; and "School training of defective children," by Henry H. Goddard. The deductions embodied in the volume are based chiefly on the results of investigations made in the schools of New York City.

The address on "The Lincoln and Douglas debates," given before the Chicago Historical Society last February by Horace White, who reported them for the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is illustrated with portraits of Lincoln, Douglas, and Mr. White himself, as well as a facsimile of Lincoln's letter accepting the challenge to debate.

The Division of School Libraries of the University of the State of New York has issued a 6-page leaflet of "Rules to govern the lending of school library books," accompanying the commercial subjects section of an annotated book list for school libraries. The pamphlet is a result of the amendment of the education act, providing that a school library may be a circulating library in districts having no other library facilities.

The Bureau of Railway Economics, of Washington, D. C., has issued as Bulletin 66 a 75-page pamphlet, entitled "Statistics of railways, 1900-1912, United States." The tabulations are based upon official data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission for each fiscal year from 1900 to 1912, and upon reports of the Bureau of the Census, and include figures on population and area, railway mileage, capital, securities and dividends, revenues, etc., employes and compensation equipment, and freight and passenger traffic statistics.

The *State Normal Record*, published semi-monthly by the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia issued a school library number last May that was worthy of more prompt recognition. All the articles are written by students or teachers of the school, and include "High school libraries in Kansas," by Benjamin Mallory; "Library training for teachers," by Gertrude Buck; "Getting books into the country," by Mary Virginia Kellogg; "Use of public documents in schools," by Vera W. Kayser.



The Boston Book Company has issued a little booklet entitled "Periodicals which supply title and index only on request," compiled by Miss Gertrude P. Hill of the New York Public Library. The pamphlet is just the size of a catalog card, and is intended to be filed in the card tray for ready reference. The periodicals are arranged in three groups—American, British (including colonies), and Foreign (other than English). It is a surprise to find in the American list the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, which since its establishment in 1876 has made it an invariable rule to send title page and index for the preceding year with each January number.

The "Canada year book, 1913," edited by Ernest H. Godfrey, of the Census and Statistic Office at Ottawa, and published by authority of the minister of trade and commerce, has made its appearance. In addition to the departments included in the 1912 volume, there have been added illustrated articles by competent authorities on the history and physical characteristics of Canada. New tables have been added, and the old ones revised and brought up to date. Other changes have been made in various sections, the map of Canada has been printed on a larger scale, and the book now runs to 656 pages.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has on hand a limited number of complete sets of the Transactions of its previous meetings, dating back to the year 1905, and making nine volumes in all, which it will distribute free of charge to any libraries that wish them and which will pay the transportation charges from New York City. These volumes take up all phases of the movement, clinical, pathological and sociological. The association also has on hand for free distribution a very few sets of the Transactions of the Sixth (1908) International Congress on Tuberculosis, in English. These transactions comprise eight volumes, and are valuable both historically and for immediate use.

The September issue of the *A. L. A. Booklist* starts a new volume, and in it a new arrangement of books has been adopted. Instead of the general alphabetic arrangement, the books are all arranged roughly by classes, books in each class alphabetized by author as before, and an author index will be included in each number. This will make it easier for librarians to find books needed for their special departments, and the author index will cover the need of an alphabetic arrangement. Another new feature has been added, or, rather, an old feature is being emphasized. In each number hereafter will appear an index to the

books specially recommended to the attention of small libraries, and if the editor has any special note for the librarian it will be included in this index.

Forthcoming volumes in the Debaters Handbook series will include the following: "The single tax," by Edna D. Bullock; "The Monroe doctrine," by Edith M. Phelps; "Government ownership of telephone and telegraph," by Katharine Berry Judson; and "Agricultural credit," by Edna D. Bullock. The following new editions of the H. W. Wilson Company's publications are also in preparation: "Child labor," "Compulsory arbitration of international disputes," and "Federal control of interstate corporations." As the first volume of a new series, to be called "The Handbook series," which is to deal with timely subjects not debatable, Mr. William D. P. Bliss, editor of the "New encyclopedia of social reform," has prepared "A handbook of the European war." This work, which is now in process of printing, is made up of chapters on the countries concerned, written by Mr. Bliss, with reprints of important documents and articles. A special chapter is devoted to the position of the United States.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Graded text-books for the modern Sunday school; a bibliography. Chicago: Religious Educ. Assn. 29 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### AMERICANA

A catalogue of books relating to American history and biography, including works of fiction and general literature by American authors. Springfield, Mass.: H. R. Hunting Co. 18 p.

Americana, comprising: American discoveries; American Revolution; Civil War; Canada; town and county histories; together with a particularly rich collection of books and monographs on the American Indians and Mexico. Norwalk, Ct.: Wm. H. Smith, jr. 26 p. (No. 19; 644 items.)

Books and pamphlets relating to America, including rare almanacs, American humor, American Revolution, Civil War, Canada, Franklin imprints, Indians, early newspapers, New York, New England primers, etc. New York: Heartman. 64 p. (No. xxiii. 810 items.)

Catalogue of books and pamphlets, being duplicates from the Chicago Historical Society, comprising county histories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and other western states, western explorations and Indian history . . . long series of publications of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and other eastern colleges. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 95 p. (1284 items.)

Catalogue of a private library, with additions comprising New England almanacs, New England chap-books, Revolutionary broadsides . . . genealogies. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 128 p. (1455 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books relating to America. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co. 49 p. (No. 5.)

Catalogue of valuable and interesting books in general literature, including a special list of Americana and American publications. London: Reginald Atkinson. 40 p. (No. 8. 1241 items.)



- Important collection of autograph letters and historical documents formed by the late Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 127 p. (Cat. no. 1115. 1237 items.)
- Rare Americana. New York: Heartman. 49 p.
- Valuable Americana belonging to the late Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, N. J., embracing state, county and town history, genealogy, biography, works of eminent statesmen, early imprints, and rare American pamphlets. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 68 p. (Cat. no. 1116. 665 items.)
- CHEMISTRY**  
Meldola, Raphael. Chemistry. Holt. 3 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)
- CHILDREN, CARE OF**  
Elkhart (Ind.) Public Library. Books at the . . . library on the care and training of children in health and disease. 4 p.
- Mangold, George Benjamin. Problems of child welfare. Macmillan. 18 p. \$2 n. (School science text-books.)
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
Christian science, Spiritualism, New thought, Theosophy and occultism. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap.-Je., 1914. p. 44-47.)
- CITIES, EUROPEAN**  
Capitals of Europe. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap.-Je., 1914. p. 47-52.)
- CIVIL WAR**  
A catalogue of books relating to the American Civil War. Cleveland, O.: The Arthur H. Clark Co. 121 p. (No. 48.)
- ENGINES**  
Barton, John Kennedy. Naval reciprocating engines and auxiliary machinery; text-book for the instruction of midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy. Annapolis, Md.: U. S. Naval Inst., 1913. 7 p. bibl. \$4.90.
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
The great war; books to be read now; brief list of important military and other books, interesting alike to the soldier and civilian at the present crisis. London: Francis Edwards. 16 p. (212 items.)
- Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Special list: European war, 1914. (Oct. 1.) (In *Bull. of the Lynn P. L.*, J1.-Ag., 1914. p. 7-9.)
- FAR WEST**  
Some books and pamphlets relating to the Far West. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 36 p. (No. 83. 3032-4152 items.)
- FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES**  
Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel. Frémont and '49; the story of a remarkable career and its relation to the exploration and development of our western territory, especially of California. Putnam. 20 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.
- FRENCH REVOLUTION**  
Library of the late William H. Haldane . . . with additions . . . including a collection of rare works relating to the French Revolution. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 36 p. (No. 1096. 559 items.)
- GENEALOGY**  
Family histories, American and British. Asbury Park, N. J.: Martin & Allardyce. 12 p.
- Gray's family history catalogue . . . English, Scotch and Irish; some American; and a few foreign ones. London: Henry Gray. 50 p. (Family history catalogue, no. 19.)
- GREEK AND LATIN AUTHORS**  
Catalogue of Greek and Latin classical authors. Oxford, Eng.: B. H. Blackwell. 58 p. (No. CLIX.)
- HUGO, VICTOR**  
Drouet, Juliette. The love letters of Juliette Drouet to Victor Hugo; edited by Louis Gimbaud; translated by Lady Thodora Davidson. McBride, Nast. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- IMMIGRATION**  
Joseph, Samuel. Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Studies in history, economics and public law; edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.)
- INDIAN, AMERICAN**  
Moffett, Thomas Clinton. The American Indian on the new trail; the red man of the United States and the Christian gospel. New York: Missionary Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada. 3 p. bibl. 60 c.
- LAW**  
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Cook, Melville Thurston. The diseases of tropical plants. Macmillan, 1913. 11 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

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Fairchild, Arthur Henry Philip. The teaching of poetry in the high school. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Mo. 6 p. bibl. (Univ.)

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Hammer, Lee Franklin, and Knight, Howard R. Sources of information on recreation. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 3 p. bibl. 10 c. (Dept. of Recreation pamphlet.)

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Hartland, Edwin Sidney. Ritual and belief; studies in the history of religion. Scribner. 17 p. bibl. \$3 n.

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Swindler, Mary Hamilton. Cretan elements in the cults and ritual of Apollo. Bryn Mawr, Pa.: Bryn Mawr College. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. (Monograph series.)

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Lewis, George Griffin, M.D. The practical book of oriental rugs; with 20 illustrations in color, 93 in doubletone, 70 designs in line, chart, and map. New ed., rev. and enl. Lippincott, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$5 n.

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Catalogue of numerous publications of learned societies and sets of important periodicals. London: Henry Sother & Co. 40 p. (No. 749. 412 items.)

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Stories of the sea. (In [New York Public Library] *Branch Library News*, Ag., 1914. p. 111-114.)

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Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. Soils of interest to California citrus growers. 15 p. 10 c. (Bull. 111. Jl., 1914.)

## SOUND AND LIGHT

Subject list of works on sound and light (including music, musical instruments, and general optical instruments) in the Library of the Patent Office. London: Patent Office. 133 p. 6d. (Pat. Off. Lib.: subject lists. New series. GG-GP.)

## SOUTHERN STATES—FLORA

Berry, Edward Wilber. The upper cretaceous and eocene floras of South Carolina and Georgia. Gov. Pr. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 84.)

## SPANISH ART

Worcester Free Public Library. Spanish art; selected list. 12 p.

## SPORT

Van Stockum, C. M. Attempts at a bibliography of books and periodicals published during 1890-1912 in Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Dodd & Livingston. 289 p. \$3 n.

## STARFISH

Verrill, Addison Emery. Monograph of the shallow-water starfishes of the North Pacific coast from the Arctic Ocean to California. 2 v. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. 15 p. bibl. \$3 ea. (Harriman Alaska series.)

## STORY-TELLING

[Story lists and programs of story hours used in the St. Louis Public Library.] (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 192-232.)

## TEMPERANCE

Crooker, Joseph Henry, D.D. Shall I drink? Boston: Pilgrim Press. 6½ p. bibl. \$1 n.

## THEATER

Books, autographs, portraits, views, and playbills, the collection of the late George P. Elder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., illustrating the history of New York City and the dramatic stage. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 69 p. (No. 1098. 587 items.)

## THEOLOGY

List of theological periodicals currently received in the libraries of New York City. New York: Columbia University. 15 p.

A war-time catalogue of theological and other literature. . . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 533. 1552 items.)

## THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD

Turner, Frederick Jackson. Reuben Gold Thwaites; a memorial address. Madison, Wis.: Wis. State Hist. Soc. 32 p. bibl. 75 c.

## TURKEY, FOREIGNERS IN

Brown, Philip Marshall. Foreigners in Turkey; their judicial status. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## WHALES

University of the State of New York.—Division of Visual Instruction. Whales and whale fishery. 2 p. bibl. (List 26. Slides and photographs.)

## WOMAN

Gallichan, Catherine Gasquoine Hartley. The truth about woman. 3. ed. Dodd, Mead. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## Mumors and Blunders

LOVE IN THE LIBRARY  
OR,

COURTSHIP A LA CUTTER

LATE in the afternoon, as the sun was sinking behind the Ill. hills, C: J:son, the handsome chief of the circulation division, walked with a firm step into the cataloging room. Would she be there? Yes, there she was, the beautiful A. W:son, leaning negligently on the shelf-list. He hastened to her side.

"A.,," said he, "you are a perfect dk."

"Hush, C:," she warned, "Mrs. B:, the assist. classifier, will hear you. Make believe to be reading this."

And she picked up a copy of "R. of Sunnybrook Farm."

"I prefer something more serious," said he; "have you ever read 'Progress and Poverty,' by H: G:?"

"No," replied A., "and my brother S: says it's too hard for girls to understand."

"Your brother S:," replied C:, with great scorn, "is a cf."

"Oh, C:!"

"Well, at any rate, a hf. cf."

"That is most unfair. My mother says he resembles his grandfather, and he was the bp. of O."

"I don't care if he was G: Wash. or R: of the Lion Heart."

"And that his mind is like that of W: Ja."

"I!" exclaimed C:

"Now I must go," replied A.. "I am on the bd. of directors of the lib. of St. M:'s parish house and—"

"Oh, these bds.," cried C:, "look here, A.. I don't think you're giving me a sq. deal. I believe I have some anon. rival."

"Don't be ridiculous. Come here, C:."

And drawing him for an instant behind a book-case, she priv. pr. a kiss upon his lips and fled like a bird.—THE LIBRARIAN, in the Boston Transcript.

### THE YOUNG IDEA

[The first school composition of Elizabeth Gay, aged 9, of Norwood, Mass.]

#### WHAT I'M GOING TO BE

When I grow up I will be a librarian. In my spare time I will read some of the books. When I have read them I can tell people what books are good. I will pick out interesting Fairy-Tales for the children. When I get tired of being a librarian I will be a mother. I hope I will have twin babies. If I do their names will be Elizabeth and Edward. Probably their eyes will be blue.

ELIZABETH GAY.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN!

Many interesting sidelights on those who come to the library are evident to the librarian. Recently a man came into the Louisville Public Library and asked for some of the arguments against woman's suffrage. The proper articles were sought out, and the librarian suggested that he might care to look at those in favor of woman's suffrage as well. "No matter," he replied wearily, "I get those from my wife."

### EXACTLY!

"The librarian who finds most pleasure in his life strives for exactness, but he will not always be able to deal with reference questions put to him.

"I will give you one that has cropped up in our own library. The question is: Please give the reference to Emerson's Essay in which he says, 'If a man write a better book or preach a better sermon than his neighbor, the world will bring rat-traps to his door, though he live in a forest.' You will find it on the back of Elbert Hubbard's *Philistine* for August, 1912. If any of you can find it in Emerson or elsewhere and give me the answer to it, you will relieve the assistants in my reference room from a great deal of worry."—From the Proceedings of the American Library Institute, Kaaterskill meeting, page 27.

### NO LIBRARY FOR LIZZIE

"I don't know what to give Lizzie for a Christmas present," one chorus girl is reported to have said to her mate while discussing the gift to be made to a third. "Give her a book," suggested the other. And the first one replied meditatively: "No, she's got a book."—*Literary Digest*.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912

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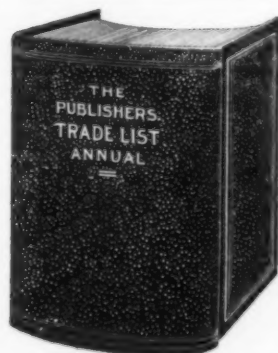
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